FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

AFTER the 1st of March proximo, I will charge the old prices for the practice of Medicine, payable in grain, live stock or any other species of property at old prices. ALLEN McLENNAN.

Rush's Mills, N. C., Feb'y 22. 10*5tpd

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON & FARRAR.

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The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, Feb'y 9. 6-tf

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SCRIPTURAL VIEWS of National Trials,	$3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Warren's Surgery,	5 00
The Aid-de-Camp,	2 25
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
Second Year of the War,	5 00
York's English Grammar,	1 50
Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
The Confederate Speller,	1 50
Our Own Speller,	1 00
The Dixie Primer—Pictorial,	50
The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	50
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
First Book in Composition,	1 50
Our Own First Reader,	75
The First Dixie Reader,	50
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	3 00
Geographical Reader with Maps,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
The Guerillas, Dialogues,	50
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	50
Capers' Catechism,	25
Sermon Catechism, by Wood,	25
Historical Scripture Questions,	50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	50
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	2 50
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Romance of a Poor Young Man,	2 00
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Darrell Markham,	2 50
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	2 00
No Name, by Wilkie Collins,	4 00
Aurora Floyd, by "	3 00
Les Miserables Fantine,	2 00
" " Corsette,	2 00
" " Maurius,	2 00
" " St. Dennis,	2 00
Bonnie Blue Flag,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	25

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh N. C.

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
7*tlApd] Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She ranaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES.

Dec 6, 1863. 89*17tpd

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864
Ann Steadman vs. William Steadman, and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, William and Henry Steadman, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, other wise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1864.

Issued March 9th, 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1864.

DEMORALIZATION.—It cannot be denied that war is a demoralizer. The bad habits formed, the crimes committed, the restraints of society, of law, and of religion, weakened or cast off, all the developments of man's natural character, too plainly show that it is so. It may almost be said that the after effects upon society are even more to be deplored than the losses of life and limb in the camp and in the field. This view, unquestionably true, is often taken of the effects of war. But the Richmond Dispatch encourages its readers with the other side of the picture. Has not the war, it asks, developed something besides evil? "Has it not revealed good qualities as well as bad, and introduced to the world and to themselves virtuous as well as evil men? Has it not disclosed in the almost unknown Robert E. Lee a closer resemblance to George Washington than we had supposed humanity could ever again furnish? But for the war, Stonewall Jackson might have gone to his grave an obscure professor in the Virginia Military Institute, ignorant, in his saintlike humility, of those wonderful qualities which have filled the world with the glory of his name. And what a host of virtuous and heroic deeds has this war elicited in the citizen soldiery of the South, deeds which are innumerable as the stars of Heaven, and which would never have been seen but for the darkness that has covered the sky! Like the ordeal of the last Judgment, the war has separated the wheat from the tares, the sheep from the goats, the just from the unjust, and revealed all men to themselves and to the world in their real character."

This is true, and it is a truth pleasant to dwell upon. In times of quiet, great and good men, or rather men who have the elements of greatness and goodness, pass along without either the world or themselves knowing the depth and extent of power lying dormant in their souls. *Opportunity* is wanting War presents that opportunity. Blessed is the man—blest of God and men—who seizes it to do good, to serve his country and his kind, instead of self only. Say what we will of the few whose loyalty to their country is brought in question by their own course, and of the many whose greed of gain absorbs all other and more generous impulses, it cannot be denied that the war has also brought forth an amount of unselfish devotion of life to country, and contributions of time and toil and money, hitherto unknown in the annals of the country. And this not among men only—the women and children of the South have assisted to write this glorious record upon the page of History. Let us take heart, therefore; the demoralization is but skin-deep upon the body politic. There is a depth of public virtue, and an extent of public liberality, that only a time of great trial could have sounded and measured.

SIGNS.—At an election in Orange county, last week, to fill vacancies in the State Senate and House of Commons, there were six candidates, every one of whom openly declared himself for Gov. Vance. This is a straw which might furnish the Editor of the Standard with a hint. He has boasted of his unsurpassed facilities for collecting public opinion and his habit of following in the way to which that opinion led. Now here is his native county, within thirty miles of the Standard office, unable to muster a single candidate favorable to his election as Governor He will see the point. Indeed it is reported that he *has* seen it, and has expressed to his friends an inclination to withdraw, only that it would be political suicide for him to do so. Let not that consideration hinder. It is only a choice of evils. Should he withdraw, political suicide. Should he run, political murder. Political death anyhow.

The derangement of the mails, and absence of any exciting news, enable us to insert a number of communications—of which we have many still on hand. Among those given to-day, is one doing justice to Pettigrew's Brigade at the Battle of Gettysburg, a vindication rendered necessary by the injustice of a prejudiced book.

There will also be found among those published to-day, the unanimous action of two whole Brigades in Virginia, inviting Gov Vance to visit and address them. The Governor has accepted the invitation, and left Raleigh on Tuesday last for the Army. He will be absent about ten days, and will come to Fayetteville immediately after his return. He will advise us by telegraph of the day on which he will speak here; and as soon as we hear we will give notice by handbills and otherwise.

BURNING RAILS.—In the Order Book of Lord Cornwallis, in the possession of a friend, some extracts from which we have published and commented upon in a recent issue, occurs the following: "No railing to be burnt on any ground whatever, but by express permission." Our friend wishes that this prohibition could be published and proclaimed in every camp from the Rapidan to the Rio Grande. Much suffering has been, undoubtedly, caused in Eastern North Carolina and other parts of the Confederacy by the wanton destruction of fencing by our own troops as well as by the enemy. But the matter is almost entirely in the hands of commanding officers. The writer of this has seen, in the splendidly disciplined army of Northern Virginia, whole Brigades of infantry encamped for months on both sides of long lines of rail fencing, in the coldest weather of the winter, without destroying so much as a panel. The Brigade Inspector is constantly on the watch, and any species of property destroyed by the troops is promptly replaced by details made for the purpose, or, where this is impracticable, a certified statement of damages is given the sufferer upon which the latter may secure payment therefor. On the recent march of Hill's Corps towards Madison C. H. the troops were ordered to bivouac a little before nightfall. It had been raining and freezing all day; the troops were very wet and cold, and some of them had pulled down a few rails and were fast demolishing the stacks of fodder in an adjacent field, when the owner of the property rode up and made complaint to the Division commander. In five minutes, every rail had been replaced and the stacks of fodder assumed their old dimensions. This is a just and necessary discipline, and there is no excuse for a lack of it in any army.

THE STORM.—The storm of sleet and snow which we mentioned so briefly on Monday, by no means followed our sensible example—it was not at all brief, but kept up a constant sleeting and snowing and blowing for thirty-six hours, stopping only on Tuesday night, and leaving several inches of deposite upon the surface of things. We believe it has been several years since so heavy a fall of snow has occurred here, and longer still since such a one has occurred so late in the Spring. The intense cold has doubtless blighted the prospect of a good fruit year.

COMMUNICATIONS.—People who send communications here containing statements as to matters of fact waste paper and postage unless they sign their names. This notice is repeated for the benefit of a number of recent writers whose communications have been received and not published.

A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.—Col McRae, Editor of the Raleigh Confederate, who formerly resided in Newbern, had his cook stolen from him by the yankees on their capture of that town, while the Colonel was at the head of the 5th North Carolina Regiment in Virginia. The editor seizes the occasion of a recent flag presentation to a negro regiment in New York, to introduce his quondam cook to Gen. John A. Dix, commander of the yankee and negro forces in that city. It seems that a hundred or more females of "upper tendom" presented such a flag, bidding the recipients to

"Remember that it is an emblem of love and honor from the daughters of this great Metropolis to her brave champions in the field, and that they will anxiously watch your career, glorying in your heroism, ministering to you when wounded and ill, and honoring your martyrdom with benedictions and with tears."

"Love and honor"! of these women for a parcel of black ragamuffins such as one sees about the streets of New York! Well, every one to her taste—or to her *smell*. If these females like the odor, it is their own affair—Southern ladies will never go there to dispute the point with them. This by the way. Our purpose was to copy the following appropriate notice of the affair from the Confederate, ending with the introdution of Mary, the Colonel's cook, to the polite attentions of Gen. Dix:—

"The above is a part of the general plan now in progress by the discomfited and worn out yankee government, to substitute for the beaten white soldier and the mercenary hirelings who have heretofore done the yankee's fighting, the poor negro—to push him to the front of the battle; and, keeping him there by the bayonet, to take shelter for their own cowardly carcasses behind this live bulwark. Already in several battles they have pursued towards the negro this brutally selfish policy, and it has always been attended with the almost entire annihilation of the "Colored Troops"—these runaway slaves and free negroes, whom heretofore they have permitted to starve in and about the Five Points, and other sinks of iniquity of New York, and under the name of "national troops," are consecrating them to the murder of the husbands, sons and brothers of southern women, who, like themselves, are of white color—but unlike them in all other particulars—and especially in that these last are a christian, virtuous and humane race of women. If anything were wanting to the exposure of the hollow hearted hypocrisy of that whole race of people, it is to be found in this feminine commendation of these poor negroes by the women of New York, to carnage, slaughter and destruction, under some affected sympathy for "free nationality" These negroes, who have not even been permitted to "follow a trade" or find service in an honorable calling—not even to sit in their churches or ride in their cars—who, undefended by law, have been butchered in their streets by mobs for which no one has been punished—these negroes are thus affectionately greeted by their loving friends now, and thus dedicated to "martyrdom, with benedictions and with tears"—with assurances that these devoted white women will watch them as they "career" to death in the place of brother Jonathan and cousin Aminadab, who will also be watching, from behind, the same "career."

"And Gen. Dix cultivates his pen for a special regret for necessary absence on this interesting occasion Gen'l. John A. Dix, whose wife, a weak and sickly woman, once visited our southern clime, was warmly and hospitably entertained, cherished and nursed by the masters and mistresses of these same slaves, who carry now his cordial wishes for success in the alacrity of their efforts for the destruction of those who were, to his invalid wife, hospitable and attentive hosts and hostesses, when she needed friends and sympathizers.

"Dim out of the future, there comes a scene, when these "colored troops" will return to New York—the few that will escape the [illegible] to be dispersed by these *elegant sympathizers*; the soft white hand of Miss Joy, giving Lieut. Col. Tony Davis an ungloved clasp, while upon his polished brow she puts the evergreen wreath; and after the ceremony of coronation the soiree and the dance. Delicate white maidens interlocked in the giddy waltz with their chosen officers of perfect ebony; the round turned ankles and the unmistakeable shins tripping together in the dance; and, *vice versa*, the ladies of African descent, bearing to their northern sisters the family nomenclatures whence they have been stolen, caught up with avidity by the exquisites of the New York gentry. It will be a charming hour—that evening entertainment—when, after the "*alacrity*" of murder has been shown by these organized negroes, the welcome home shall be uttered by the "wives, mothers and sisters of New York." There will be no letter of "regret" from Gen. Dix on that occasion. Mingling in that assembly of varied colors, amid lustrous lights, and the soft perfumes distilled from the "essence of *sans souci*," and the "*ottar de negre*," this *preux chevalier*" will be altogether at home. As Gen Dix is an old friend of ours, we beg to commend to his acquaintance and hospitable attentions our cook, *Mary*, captured at Newbern. If Gen Foster did not steal her along with our furniture for his own use and Mrs. Foster's, she will undoubtedly be at the reception of the 20th on their return to New York. She is a stout, bright mulatto woman, and well dressed in a "*Gros de Rhin*" or "*Poult de soie*," she would present a "*point d' Afrique*" in that distinguished circle, which would afford to our quondam acquaintance an entertainment at once unique and novel What a people! To be separated forever from them is God's divinest blessing. Cursed be he, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, who would again contaminate southern womanhood with this vile and hideous association."

WHY THE YANKEES DO NOT FIGHT SO WELL.—The Richmond Examiner has a sensible article accounting for the evident fact that the yankees have not recently fought so well as they did in the earlier periods of the war. They have been whipped in Florida by one against two or three, in Mississippi by one against five, and have refused to meet Johnston and Longstreet, though with superior numbers. The Examiner refers the difference to the employment of negro troops, and says:

"The measure was adopted as the certain, infallible means of bringing ruin upon the South. It will prove, on the contrary, the cause of inevitable failure to the North. It will demoralize their armies in the field; and it will demoralize public sentiment at home. The anti-abolitionists will avail themselves of the excuse of "the niggers' war" for shirking the service; and men of spirit and courage will eschew the army and avoid the "touch of elbows" with their brethren in color and ordor, as men of spirit naturally avoid those without any pretensions to manliness or bravery. The first volley suffices to scatter the negroes like sheep, in an engagement. They dissatisfy the white troops with whom they are associated; for the white yankee soldier is a white man even though a yankee; and he cannot brook an association on equal terms with the negro. When he is required to regard himself as the associate and equal of the negro, he loses all pride and tone of character. He feels himself wronged by his Government, degraded by his country, and cruelly insulted before the world by his people at home. The fight in Florida was made, on the enemy's part, with negro troops, and with white troops who had been associated for some time with the black. In this point of view the result is quite significant and quite important.

"It is not surprising or unnatural that the employment of negro soldiers should be attended by such consequences. The war had not progressed two years before this vain-glorious and boastful people found themselves in condition to need some extraneous assistance, and they resorted to the incendiary and unmanly expedient of enlisting a large element of Southern power in the work of subjugation. This was itself a confession of the inability of the North, by its own strength, to complete the enterprise it had undertaken; and the class they brought into service evinced the unchivalrous, vindictive and cowardly spirit by which they were actuated. No brave, proud and chivalrous people would have resorted to such a measure. No gallant and courageous troops would consent to be assisted, in the high enterprise of war, by a menial class, whom they had been taught from infancy to look down upon, and of whose courage it was impossible to entertain a favorable opinion. A people base enough to call such aid into requisition not only cannot succeed, but do not deserve to do so, even were their enterprise, otherwise, ever so meritorious.

"Nor would the South deserve a better fate, if her subjugation by such means were practicable. If she cannot maintain herself against an enemy confessing his inability to subdue her, except by servile assistance, she will deserve to be reduced to the level of the class whose aid is invoked to fasten the slave's yoke upon her. There are some within her bosom base enough to ask the imposition of this yoke; in some localities demanding a popular convention to that end For the benefit of these wretches, the Confederate Congress has repealed the *habeas corpus* act; it ought to have gone further, and voted blacking and brushes, or a liberal supply of copperas and logwood extract, or the best materials for a dye of the deepest black."

FROM DANIEL'S BRIGADE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA., March 16

I enclose you copies of the Addresses from our troops to our Governor, unanimously and enthusiastically passed, requesting him to come among us, and deliver an address on the condition of the country

The N. C. Troops of this Division love Gov. Vance as a kind father, and admire him as a fine and able statesman. They have felt the effects of the wisdom of his administration, and the kind and parental care he has taken to supply their wants and add to their comforts—in the shoes, blankets and clothing with which his forecast has provided them, and in the zeal with which he has labored to keep from starvation and suffering their dear ones at home. They will not have any one else for Governor.

The movement that our Brigade has inaugurated will soon be followed by the whole of the N. C. Troops in this Army.

There is no news here Our army is daily increasing in numbers—is well fed, well clothed and well shod—and is in the finest spirits, and full of confidence that they will continue to destroy the yankees that may attack us here

HEADQUARTERS, DANIEL'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Orange C. H., March 14, 1864.

To His Excellency Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. C

Governor:—In compliance with the wishes of the officers and men of my command, except the 43d N. C. T., temporarily absent in North Carolina, I forward invitations requesting you to visit us, and deliver your views on the condition of the country

At the same time, allow me to unite with them in expressing my esteem and admiration for you as Chief Executive of our beloved State, and in urging you to accept this invitation so unanimously given.

The sentiments in these requests are a fair expression of the sentiments of this army.

Should it be practicable for you to comply with our wishes, I shall expect you to be my guest during your stay in this army; and if you will notify me of the day, I will, by consultation with other Brigades, endeavor to get together as many of our troops as possible

I am, Governor, with much respect,
Your obd't s'v't,
JUNIUS DANIEL, Brig. Gen.

CAMP 53d N. C. T., DANIEL'S BRIGADE,
March 14, 1864

GOV. VANCE: Sir—The officers and men of the 53d N C T, appreciating the kind care displayed by you in supplying us with many necessaries and comforts, and in providing for those so dear to us at home, and proud of your efforts to sustain the honor and fair name of our noble old mother, desire to make their acknowledgments for these and to assure you of their highest regards

And having seen your addresses to the people of our Commonwealth, would request that, as our duty requires us to be here, you would pay us a visit and give us your views on the affairs of the State and nation

Very respectfully, &c
J. T. MOREHEAD, Lt Col. Comd'g.

HEADQUARTERS 45th REG'T N C. TROOPS,
March 14, 1864

His Excellency Gov. ZEB. B. VANCE: Governor—We, the officers and enlisted men of the 45th Reg't N C Troops, proud of the position our dear old State has in regard to our glorious young Confederacy, for which we have just enlisted our services for the war, and highly sensible how much influence your Excellency's manly course whilst Executive has had for good, and deeply grateful for the care and protection you have given our "loved ones at home," while we defended them from a most insolent foe, do, the vote having been put to the Reg't, without a dissenting voice, earnestly petition that your Excellency, at as early a day as convenient, visit our army and deliver us an address.

JNO. R. WINSTON, Lt. Col. Com'dg.
T. McGEHEE SMITH, Major.
P. REYNOLDS, A. Q. M.
E. C. LEGGETT, Ass't Surg.
J. H. SCALES, Acting Adj't.
R. M. MARTIN, 1st Lieut Co. A.
J. M. WHARTON, 1st Lt. Com. Co. B.
R. C. DONNELL, Capt. Co C.
S. W. DONNELL, 2d Lieut.
M. G. WEBB, 2d Lieut Com Co E.
STARK A. SUTTON, Lt. Com. Co. F.
G. F DANIEL, Lieut. Com Co. H.
J. A. LINDSAY, Capt. Co. K
J. F. ERWIN, 1st Lieut. Co. K.
J. G. GEFFREY, Lieut. Com. Co. I.

All the enlisted men in the Regiment joined in the petition.

JNO. R. WINSTON, Lt. Col. Comd'g.

HEADQUARTERS, 2d N. C BATTALION,
DANIEL'S BRIGADE,
March 14, 1864.

Sir: At the unanimous request of the officers and soldiers of this command, I have the honor to extend to you an invitation to deliver before them and their fellow-soldiers in this Brigade an address on the "state of the country" and the position our State occupies in this struggle for independence, at such time as may suit your convenience.

The improved state of feeling in our beloved State—the result of your recent address before our fellow-citizens at home—has gladdened our hearts, and we too would desire to hear directly from the lips of our Chief Magistrate words of encouragement.

Trusting that you will confer on us at an early day the honor we solicit, I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most ob't servant,

JAS. J. IREDELL, Major Com'dg.

H'D QUARTERS 32D REG'T N. C. T.,
Camp near Orange C. H., March 14, 1864

To His Excellency, Z. B. Vance: We, the undersigned, of the 32d N. C. Troops, Daniel's Brigade, representing the unanimous wishes and requests of all Officers and privates of this Reg't, being very desirous of having you, our worthy and much admired Chief Magistrate, with us, and of listening to your words of advice and counsel in this our country's trial, would most earnestly and respectfully beg of you to do us the favor at your earliest convenience of visiting this Army and addressing our Reg't and Brigade.

Hoping that your Excellency will find it convenient to comply with our earnest and unanimous request,

We are, sir, most respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

D. G. COWAND, Lt. Col. Comd'g,		
G. M. SHENELL, Captain Co.	E,	
J. I FOSTER,	"	" K,
JNO H. THOMAS,	"	" A,
JNO. H. MITCHELL,	"	" G,
W. H. H. TYSON, 1st Lieut.	"	" I,
J. J. DRAKE, Captain		" H,
J. W MILES, 1st Lieut.		" D,
P. F. SMITH, Captain		" F,
JAS E HODGES,	"	" B.

FROM THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ANSON COUNTY, March 17.

Gen Leach of Davidson announced himself in Wadesborough, on Tuesday last, as a candidate for Congress. He is a very able stump speaker, a gentleman of pleasing, "taking" address, a shrewd *dodger*, and altogether a tough customer for any one to encounter He seems to occupy about the position of Mr. Holden, *et id omne genus*, though when closely interrogated by one of the audience, he *refused to commit himself* as to the Convention question, and his choice for Governor. No one doubts that his leaning is very decidedly *Holdenwards*; but our folks are nearly all Vance men.

He was replied to by Gen Dargan, in the felicitous and telling style characteristic of that gentleman Gen. D. is not, however, a candidate. We hear several spoken of, Foster, Waddell, Long, &c. as likely to run. Some of us would like to vote for John H. Haughton.

The Wheat Prospect.—We learn verbally and from our exchanges that the prospect of the wheat crop is encouraging. The late rains have brought it out wonderfully, and a farmer told us the other day that the prospect was as good now as it usually is at this season of the year.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

PUBLIC MEETING IN ROBESON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBERTON, March 23, 1864.

A portion of the citizens of Robeson county assembled at the Court House this day, for the purpose of inviting His Excellency Z. B. Vance to address the citizens of Robeson county. On motion, T. A. Norment, Esq., was called to the Chair, and N. A. McLean requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in a few appropriate remarks by the Chairman On motion, a committee of five, consisting of John A. Rowland, Moore T. Sealey, B. Freeman, D. F. Edmund and N. A. McLean, were appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in Z. B. Vance we have an able and patriotic Governor, one who has reflected honor on the State of North Carolina, and endeared himself to her people

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the political opinions of one W. W. Holden, nor do we recognize his claims either *personally* or *politically*, to the high position to which he aspires.

Resolved, That His Excellency Z. B. Vance be invited to address the people of Robeson county at Lumberton at such time as may be most convenient to himself, and that the Chairman be requested to extend this invitation to him

Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

T. A. NORMENT, Chm'n.
N. A McLEAN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Communication of Mingo Lodge, No. 206, January 28, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, we have heard with profound regret that our brother Lieut. Francis C. Wilson, of Co. F, 20th Reg't N. C T., fell at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, while gallantly leading his men to the charge; therefore

Resolved 1st, That in the death of our brother the Masonic fraternity has lost a worthy member, this Lodge one of its brightest ornaments and his country one of its bravest defenders.

Resolved 2d, That in the death of our brother we are reminded of the uncertainty of life, and that we too may be cut down by Death when we have apparently only commenced the journey of life.

Resolved 3d, That we tender to the family and friends of the dec'd our heartfelt sympathy; and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved 4th, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and that a copy be sent to the family of the dec'd, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

R. WARD,
C. WARD,
W. DAUGHTRY, } Committee.

From the Minutes
KILBA LASSITER, Sec'y.

Gloom at the North.—The New York Times of the 17th attempts to give the causes of the general gloom which it says now pervades the North:

"The fact that probably gives rise to the most wide spread despondency is, that we have as yet accomplished nothing in our spring operations. The Florida expedition ended in a disaster; the grand cavalry raid in Alabama, under Gen. Smith, was interrupted by apparently a very inferior force; the mysterious invasion of Gen. Sherman's flying column brought back only a few thousand mules and negroes, and wasted the enemy's territory. We see nothing of the *haute strategie* in all this which was expected Charleston, too, is as far from our grasp as ever. Mobile has hardly been attacked. We hear nothing of any success in Texas. Gen Meade's great army lies inactive in Virginia.

"Behind all these unfavorable aspects—as they seem to the popular imagination—looms up the perilous question of finance. The debt is seen to be increasing enormously every day, while Congress is not awake to the duty of correspondingly increasing the taxation. The currency, besides its apparent expansion, is believed to be expanding in modes which are not seen, by the constant paying out of "certificates of indebtedness" and "five per cent. notes." And, worst sign of all, the extravagance of the people is growing at a frightful rate."

ORANGE ELECTION.—The election in Orange has resulted in the success of Mr. Berry, for the Senate, and of Mr. Leathers, for the House of Commons.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MOUNT VERNON SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies of Mt. Vernon have organized this Society that they may more conveniently send aid and comfort to the brave men who are defending their homes. The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged: From Mrs Knox, 4 pairs socks; Mrs Marsh, 16 cuts of yarn; Miss Sallie Marsh, 7 prs socks; Miss Forrester, 1 pr socks.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, 17th inst., by Noah Auman, Esq private ROBERT BREWER, Co. H, 53d N. C. T. to Miss CYNTHIA TEAGUE, all of Montgomery, N. C.

DIED,

At Mt Sterling, Iredell county, 17th inst., BRENT, only son of Gen. Daniel G. Fowle, aged 15½ months.

In Raleigh, 20th inst., of pneumonia, SAMUEL W., youngest son of Hon. D. M. and E. W. Barringer, aged 27 months and 22 days.

At his residence in New Hanover county, on the 15th inst., J. C. DEVANE, in the 73d year of his age, one of the most estimable citizens of the county. We believe that he was a lineal descendant of the royal family of Stuarts of Scotland.

In Newbern, 11th inst., EDWARD GRAHAM, Esq., aged about 78 years.

On the 11th inst., Dan'l S. Blue of Moore county, of Capt. McKellar's company, in the 39th year of his age, leaving a widow and three small children. He was a prudent, industrious farmer, very much attached to his family; worth much more in the farm than in the army, his constitution being delicate. L. B.

At the Marine Hospital in Wilmington, on Monday evening, March 7th, of small pox, Thomas Dicken, Co. F, 50th N. C. Reg't.

It is with deep and heartfelt sorrow, that we record the death of Mr. JOHN McKINNON. This sad event took place at his residence in Marlboro' Dist., on the 17th ult. in the 32d year of his age.

The subject of this brief notice was a young man of considerable promise. Enjoying the advantages of a liberal education, and deeply imbued with the Spirit of piety, he bid fair to be very useful both in the church and society. But alas! he is cut down in the morning of life, when we could ill spare him in the church to which he belonged. Early in life, before reaching the age of manhood, Mr. McKinnon made a profession of religion, which he adorned by a course of consistent conduct till the day of his death Even amid all the temptations of college life, he was uniformly moral, upright and correct in his deportment, so that he left the walls of his *alma mater* as pure in heart and life as when he entered them. Soon after graduating, Mr. McKinnon came to Marlboro' Dist., S. C., where he taught school for a few years. Here he married and settled permanently. Having changed his membership from Lumber Bridge Church to the Red Bluff Church, he soon became a ruling Elder, and served with fidelity and acceptance till his death. As a man he was gentle, just, upright and benevolent; as a christian he was cheerful, humble and trusting. Hence Mr. McKinnon was respected and beloved by all who knew him May God in his infinite wisdom and goodness, sanctify this severe dispensation of His providence to the surviving widow and children and the church to which he belonged. H. M. B.

Headquarters 53d Reg't N. C. M.,
SUMMERVILLE, March 17, 1864.

ORDER No. 1.

IN pursuance of orders from Capt. Landis, every white male person in this Regiment, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, will assemble at Lillington for examination and enrollment, as follows: those residing on the South side of Cape Fear will assemble at 10 o'clock, A. M., on 18th April next, and those on the North side at the same hour on the 19th. Commanders of Companies will have all in their Districts promptly notified.

J. A. SPEARS,
16*2t Col. Comd'g 53d Reg't N. C. M

Blank Warrants for sale here.

From Virginia.—RICHMOND, March 22.—A party of yankees from the eastern shore of Virginia, visited Matthews county last Thursday, and burned the Court House, the village, and several farm houses along the Siantitank river, in retaliation for the recent capture and destruction of the yankee steamer in Northampton.

About four thousand negroes, encamped at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, are constantly depredating upon, and insulting the people of the surrounding country.

Georgia Legislature.—MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19.—Both Houses adopted Stevens' resolutions on the terms by which peace should be sought, and on the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. They also adopted a resolution turning over to the Confederate government all persons between the ages of 17 and 18, and 45 and 50. A resolution expressive of confidence in the President, and of thanks to the Georgia troops for re-enlisting, was unanimously adopted, when they adjourned *sine die*.

A NEW ENEMY TO THE PEACH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LILESVILLE, ANSON CO., N. C. March 16.

Messrs. Editors: During the past few days a small bird has appeared in large numbers and is completely stripping our peach trees of blooms. A "*post mortem* examination" this morning showed the stomach of one of them to be filled with the young peaches. The bird is about the size, and a majority of them near the color of our common winter sparrow, though in a flock of a dozen or two, there are always a few of a dull slate color with reddish breasts and heads. I have occasionally seen these small flocks of birds before, but never known them so numerous, nor to do any mischief. Unless their ravages are soon stopped the peach crop will be entirely destroyed hereabouts. Bad prospect that, for those who love *brandy*, and I have been banging away with $30 powder and $8 shot, all the morning at the little *varmints*.

Has the bird appeared elsewhere, and can anybody suggest a remedy? Yours &c, E.

P. S.—March 17th.—Well, I needn't have *fretted* about the poor little birds; the peaches are killed this morning. Snow yesterday—heavy frost and freeze last night. Wheat and oats again injured I fear.

But—no *brandy* next summer! "*Et hinc illæ lachrymæ!*" E.

EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instrdotion to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. *A habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book-studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject. *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW,

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County

YANKEE PLANS AND PROSPECTS.

From the New York Round Table, March 12.

At the risk of being somewhat tedious, but with the hope of presenting a more distinct impression upon the minds of our readers, we will enumerate the most important fractions into which our forces East of the Mississippi are divided. Commencing with Florida, they appear to be about as follows:

1. The fortifications at Key West and the Tortugas are held by sufficient garrisons.
2. The remains of Gen. Seymour's command at Jacksonville.
3. The immediate command of Gen Gilmore at Port Royal, Pulaski, Folly Island, &c.
4. The troops under Gen. Peck at Beaufort, Newbern, and other places in N C.
5. The command under Gen Butler at Norfolk and on the lower peninsula.
6. The Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan.
7. The garrisons of Washington and Baltimore.
8. The troops in the lower Shenandoah Valley, and thence to Cumberland, Grafton, Beverly, &c.
9. The troops in the Kanawha Valley.
10. The Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee.
11. The army under the immediate command of Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, Huntsville, &c.
12. The troops at Memphis and its vicinity.
13. The command of Gen. Sherman, between Vicksburg and Selma.
14. The garrisons of Vicksburg and its vicinity.
15. The garrisons of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, &c.
16. The troops sent by Gen. Banks to co-operate with Admiral Farragut against Mobile.

To complete the picture we may add to these—

17. The troops on the Rio Grande.
18. Those at Indianola, &c.
19. Gen'l Franklin's command in the Teche region, of Louisiana.
20. Gen. Steele at Little Rock.
21. The command in the vicinity of Ft. Smith.
22. The troops in Missouri.
23. The command in New Mexico.

It thus appears that to the east of the Mississippi, as well as on the west of it, we occupy the circumference of a vast circle, in this case more than 3000 miles in extent, the enemy, as before, holding the centre, and possessing also military communications between his different armies. What is it proposed to effect with the numerous fractions we have mentioned? We will endeavor to answer this question as we best can with the aid of the scanty information we possess in common with the public. The first sub-division requires no comment; its purpose is simply to hold the very important points named against either foreign or domestic enemies. It is impossible for the uninitiated to account for the second fraction, or for the movement which brought about the disastrous affair of Olustee. As we are now situated, the possession of Northern Florida can be of no military advantage to our cause, commensurate with the cost of gaining and holding it. If Tallahassee were the objective point, it was an act of folly to move upon it from the east, over a land route of about one hundred and eighty miles, instead of starting from St. Marks, Appalachicola, or St. Joseph, as a base. To retain the command of Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville or elsewhere in Northern Florida, would be merely to weaken our active forces by that number of troops; they are useless there, and can be well employed elsewhere. We cannot look in that direction for any results at all likely to expedite the close of the rebellion.

The third fraction, that of Gen. Gilmore, is either too great or too small. It is too weak to accomplish the capture of Charleston, and larger than is necessary to hold our posts on the shore. Unless the navy should achieve unexpected results we cannot anticipate the reduction of Charleston this summer. The shelling of the city, which appears to be the only occupation of the batteries, does not at all affect the defences, and can produce no better result than the expenditure of a vast amount of costly ammunition, and an increased bitterness of feeling on both sides. Gen Gilmore's superfluous force would be far better employed in the capture of Wilmington than in useless advances in Florida or upon John's Island. If he had not men enough to ensure success at Wilmington, in connection with such troops as could be spared from North Carolina, his available surplus could be well used with some of the large armies whose operations must, in the end, decide the contest.

What may be the strength of the fourth fraction we have no means of knowing; but it is clear that wisdom presents but two alternatives for our guidance in North Carolina, viz: either to operate in sufficient force to gain and hold Goldsboro', Raleigh and Greensboro', or else to retain only troops enough to hold our own with the aid of the gunboats and strong defensive works. As it is clear that we have not force enough in North Carolina to move on Raleigh, we cannot expect anything in the way of decided advantages there unless the surplus troops should co-operate with Gilmore in the reduction of Wilmington. Should this not be done, any surplus troops there may be there, after providing for a strict defensive, ought to be sent to some one of the active armies in the field.

Gen. Butler's immediate command is liable to the same objections as the others. It is too weak to move on Richmond with any hope of success, and is larger than is necessary to hold his present line. Unless Gen. Butler be largely reinforced, we are not to expect any good results there.

Next comes the Army of the Potomac, which is no doubt destined this summer again to signalize its courage and endurance in sanguinary battles, which will, we fear, be less decisive than they should be, for reason that its line of operations is not well selected. For the direct defence of Washington and the Upper Potomac its present position near Culpeper Court House is excellent, but every mile it advances will add very much to its difficulties, and long before reaching Richmond it will have lost whatever superiority of numbers it may now possess, unless it abandons altogether its communication with Washington and bases itself on the James River; but this is not in accordance with the theories of the Washington strategists, and we have only to anticipate another fruitless attempt to reach Richmond overland "on wooden legs." The sad experience of the past is fresh enough in the minds of all to enable our readers to draw their own conclusions as to the probable result of renewed efforts in the same direction. Intimations have been held out that it was designed to move on Richmond in two columns, the Army of the Potomac overland, and a second column along the James River. Unless each of these columns is capable of contending successfully with Lee by itself, the probabilities are against the success of such a movement, for Lee being between them may attack and overwhelm each separately, before the other can aid it. The recent movements of Custar and Kilpatrick were but simply cavalry raids, undertaken with the expectation of annoying the enemy's communications, destroying some of his supplies, and with a vague hope of finding some unguarded avenue by which Richmond might be entered and our prisoners released.

The seventh, eighth and ninth fractions of our forces are probably none too large to defend the important interests committed to them. That they will effectually do this during the coming summer seems more than probable, unless Maryland should again become the theatre of the operations of the rearn armies; otherwise, we are to expect nothing of importance on the line mentioned. A few raids on either side will probably be all that can be accomplished.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

The last news from the United States gives us Lincoln's new cast of Generals for the campaign of 1864. Halleck is superseded as General-in-Chief by Grant, and becomes Chief of Staff. Grant, however, is destined to larger duties than pertained to Halleck. He is not only to direct movements everywhere, but to conduct them in person where he judges fit. In fact, he fills the position accorded to McClellan in the early days of his popularity, when he led the great army of the Potomac, and at the same time marked out the programme of distant commanders. Maj. Gen. Sherman succeeds to the division of the Mississippi, so called, till now commanded by Grant. This division includes the departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas. Maj Gen. McPherson succeeds Sherman in command of the department of Tennessee. Maj Gen. Thomas, who commands the department of the Cumberland, is said to be disgusted at being put under Sherman, who holds a junior commission, and threatens to resign. Schofield commands the Ohio department, including East Tennessee, and Steele commands in Arkansas. The command of the army of the Potomac, it is generally believed, will be taken from Meade, and given to Gen Wm. F. Smith, who is claimed to have rendered decisive service at Lookout Mountain. Banks remains in command of the Department embracing New Orleans, Texas, &c.

Grant will, probably, like McClellan, give his presence and immediate control to the Army of the Potomac. He was in Nashville on the 14th, and the papers say he is expected back in Washington in ten or twelve days—say by the first of April.

We are by no means alarmed by the new bill. Grant has nothing but the prestige of success and success under circumstances that do not establish any high merit or capacity. His appointment is a concession to the clamor of the Yankees for a great man and hero. They were determined to think they had one, and Grant seemed the only hook on which to hang the fond delusion. If he is equal to the position to which he has been called, he has it to prove. We do not think he gives half the promise that McClellan did or would. Lincoln, by appointing him, is much more likely to kill off a rival for the Presidency than to prejudice the "rebellion."

It is altogether probable now that the tug of the campaign will be another struggle for Richmond. Grant will naturally draw about himself the thickest of the war. Lee, who has witnessed the coming and going of so many generals from his front, will now meet Grant, the yankees' last hope. Our grand army of Northern Virginia has vanquished the army of the Potomac, when commanded by generals far more gifted, we verily believe, than the new man Grant. It will be easier now than ever.

The only military operation that seems at present afoot, is one in which Banks, Steele and Admiral Porter have united, against the Red river country. They will be met by Kirby Smith. There seem at present no indications of that grand concentration which was to come down upon Richmond like a polar storm. Lincoln is rather calling for men from the ploughshares and workshops, and looking to future drafts for the heroes who are to do for him what the "finest army on the planet" have hitherto essayed in vain.

On the whole, we think there is much of encouragement for us in Lincoln's new programme. Let us be diligent and brave in discharging our duty, and Grant will soon, and Lincoln will next, walk the plank that Scott, and McDowell, and McClellan, and Burnside, and Hooker, and Meade, and Halleck, and little Rosey, and the rest, have walked before them.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

Condition of the Yankees in Florida.—The Savannah News of Saturday says: A soldier who left Baldwin on Wednesday last, informs us that five deserters from the yankee army had come in to that post. Three of them were Germans who could not speak a word of English. In conversation with a German Confederate soldier they represent that they belong to the 150th New York Regiment. They state that they had only been four months in New York, that they were made drunk, and when they came to their senses they found themselves on board of a transport ship bound for the yankee army in the South. They state that there are about one hundred other deserters from the yankee army between Pilatka and Gainesville, endeavoring to make their way to our lines. One of the number, a fine looking young fellow, states that he belongs to the 47th Ohio regiment. He gives as the reason why he deserted that a negro corporal was placed over him with whom he had some difficulty, which resulted in his knocking the negro down. Disgusted with his association with negroes, and to avoid punishment for his offence, he deserted to our lines.

These deserters represent that many of the Yankee recruits, who, like the German above mentioned, were kidnapped and forced into the service against their will, have never received any pay—that there is much dissatisfaction and discontent in the Yankee army, and that hundreds of them would desert if they had a fair opportunity. One of the deserters at Baldwin states that the number of negroes killed and wounded in the fight at Olustee, had been ascertained to be seventeen hundred and fifty-eight. Our informant states that when he felt our lines on Wednesday there was unusual activity observed in the yankee camps, and it was thought that they were preparing either to fight or evacuate their present position.

Execution of a Confederate.—David Owen Dodd, aged seventeen, son of a merchant of Little Rock, Arkansas, was executed by the Federal military authorities there, a few weeks since, as a spy. A letter says:

"Mr. Dodd had, a short time previous to the execution of his son, removed his family to Little Rock, and had sent his son back on business. While there, he gained important information in regard to the garrison and defences of the city, and had noted them down in telegraphic characters in his memorandum book. On his way to Camden he was met by a Federal scout who searched him and found the fatal book. He was taken to Little Rock, tried by court martial, and sentenced to be hung as a spy. Previous to his execution, Gen's. Steele and Davidson both conversed with him, assuring him of their sympathy on account of his extreme youth. And as they knew some one intimate about their headquarters had given him the information, they proffered to release him, on condition he would divulge the name of the informant. This he scorned to do, saying if a wrong had been committed he was the guilty one, and "that a man that would not die for his principles was not fit to live." When brought to the scaffold he steadily ascended it, calmly pulled off his coat, and met his fate without a shudder. Two hours before his execution he wrote with a steady hand his "last letter" to his parents and sisters, telling them not to weep for him, but to meet him in Heaven. Seldom do such instances of disinterested patriotism occur."

Promoted.—We are pleased to learn Lieut. F. J. Hahr, of this place, has lately been promoted by the President to the rank of Major, and assigned to duty as commandant of the Camp at Raleigh. We know of no one more deserving of the honor.—*North Carolinian.*

THE AGRICULTURAL TAX.

The period for funding Treasury notes at par in 4 per cent. bonds is drawing to a close. Eight days only remain for funding. After that time a tax of 33½ per cent. will be imposed upon all Confederate notes in circulation. This tax attaches to them whether offered for investment in 4 per cent. or other bonds, for payment of taxes, or exchange for new issues. From these privileges, except investment in 4 per cent. bonds, the $100 notes are excluded after the first day of April, and are further taxed 10 per cent. on their face for each ensuing month. It is clearly, therefore, to the advantage of every tax-payer to secure an ample amount of 4 per cent. bonds to pay his taxes, which will be received at par in such payments before the 1st April, and especially so that holders of $100 notes shall invest them in these bonds. Yet a large class of our tax-payers are left in complete uncertainty as to estimating their taxes by the indefiniteness of the tax act. We allude to agriculturists.

In the "Instructions to the Collectors and Assessors of Confederate Taxes," recently published by Mr. Thompson Allen, Commissioner of Taxes, we discover that the same uncertainty exists among the authorities as among this class of tax payers on this subject, and an explanation of the act by Congress is to be waited for. Section 31 of these instructions is as follows:

"The question as to whether the value of the tithes of 1863 or those of 1864 is to be deducted from the tax on the value of property for 1864, has so many attendant difficulties that it is deemed best not to settle it at present by the department, but to refer it to Congress at its meeting in May. The tax not being payable until June, no injury will ensue from the delay."

As this uncertainty in construing the act obtains in such a high quarter, we will not venture a more decided opinion upon it than to caution agriculturists that it will be the part of prudence with them to secure at once an amount of 4 per cent. bonds sufficient to meet their taxes. It is not unlikely that Congress will decide that the tithes of 1863 shall be regarded as the agricultural tax for that year, no other Confederate tax having been imposed; and that the value of the tithes of 1864 will be credited upon the tax of 5 per cent. laid by the late act on all such property for this year.

There is a close connection between the tax and currency acts. The primary object in each is the reduction of the present volume of the currency. Secondary to this are the supply of funds for government use, and of articles of subsistence to a considerable extent. To accomplish all these purposes, it is not improbable that Congress will decide that the tax upon agriculturists shall be paid at the time named for the payment of all the taxes this year. The tax act provides that these taxes, with some exceptions required earlier, shall be paid "on the first day of June next, or as soon thereafter as practicable." That is, that none of these taxes shall be called for before the first day of June; but as all of them throughout the country cannot possibly be paid on that day, each payer must be in readiness to do so after that date, as the collectors in their circuits reach them. It is clear that none of the tithes of the crop of 1864 can be delivered within the period named, nor all of them, as, for instance, tobacco, for many months after. It can scarcely be the intention of the act to allow one class of payers that extension of time in paying their taxes, especially so uncertain a tax as the tithe tax, both in its amount and its schedule value. It may reach in value from the smallest fractional part up to the entire amount of the 5 per cent. tax. It is, therefore, very likely that Congress intended and will so affirm in May, that the agricultural tax shall be paid in notes or bonds at the same time as the other taxes. Congress may further allow its payment in provisions at that time, in anticipation of tithes, and to be credited upon them according to schedule rates, to such an extent as the payer may be disposed to tender them; and when the tithes are subsequently delivered the payer will be refunded so much of his tax as is equal to the schedule value of these tithes, or be credited, at his election, with the value of his tithes against future taxes.

The amount of the agricultural tax is variously estimated, but we will assume it to be about one hundred millions. To require its payment in notes or bonds, on the first day of June, will promote the primary object of the currency and tax acts, by diminishing the currency to that extent. If 4 per cent. bonds to that amount are secured by this class of payers, by the 1st April, the cost of them will be but one hundred millions in the present currency. But if this class of payers delay securing these bonds until after that date, their taxes will cost them one hundred millions of the new currency, or one hundred and fifty millions of the old. Evidently, it is but a wise precaution to secure an ample amount of 4 per cent. bonds without the least delay. The Commissioner of Taxes, in his instructions, is, perhaps, remiss in either not distinctly stating this, or, at least, cautioning this class of payers to be prepared for this construction of the act.

In addition to having to pay practically 50 per cent. more taxes, if 4 per cent. bonds are not secured before 1st April, this class of payers will find their taxes bear much more heavily upon them by delay. Should Congress decide in May that their taxes are to be paid as we have suggested, those not fully prepared to meet them will have but a limited time for the sale of provisions or other property to secure the funds necessary to pay them. All these articles coming into market, not only in competition with each other, but with all other interests, for so large a portion of the new currency, which will be not only limited in extent, but with a standard of value much higher than the present currency, it may be safely assumed that double or treble the amount of provisions and property will be required to be disposed of by this class to pay their taxes that would be required to be disposed of now. Thus a tax, comparatively light upon agriculturists, lighter upon them, perhaps, than upon any other class, if provided for by them in time, may become very onerous, and, in connection with impressments and the many casualties incident to the times, result in wide extended disaster to many of them.

We will further state that the Attorney General has decided, and the Secretary of the Treasury announced it, that funding at par will continue to the first day of April, including that day, and the issue of new notes, along with the tax of thirty-three and one third per cent. tax upon old notes, will commence on the second day of April. This will allow one more day for securing four per cent. bonds, which we urge our agricultural readers not to fail to avail themselves of, but to bring in their money, or whatever they can convert into money, and invest in four per cent. bonds at least to an extent ample to meet their taxes.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yankee Outrages.—A letter from Staunton, Va., to the Richmond Enquirer says:

A scouting party of yankees in the vicinity of Newtown, on the Valley turnpike, stopped two young ladies who were riding out a few days since, and having ordered them to get out, stripped them of their clothing, carried off the horse and buggy, and left the ladies in the road to take care of themselves in the best manner they could.

Killed.—Lieut. R. F. Dancy, well and popularly known in Edgecombe, N. C., was among the killed at the battle of Ocean Pond, Florida.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of the 33d N. C. T., held at Camp near Liberty Mills, Va., on the 14th day of March 1864, to deprecate the action of what is known as the "Conservative" or "Reconstruction" party in North Carolina, and to nominate a candidate for Governor fully representing our views, on motion of Capt. G. W. Sanderlin of Co. E, Serg't J. S. Midyett was called to the Chair, and Lieut. J. W. Happoldt, of Co. D, requested to act as Secretary.

Serg't Midyett, on taking the Chair, explained the object of the meeting, and after thanking his fellow-soldiers for the honor conferred, submitted a few appropriate and patriotic remarks.

On motion of Lt. Jno. G. Rencher, Co. K, the President appointed the following Committee of five to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Regiment, viz:

Capt. J. A. Weston, Co. F, Chairman; Capt. J. M. Hunt, Co. D; Lt. J. D. Fain, Co. C; Serg't Major L. H. Lawrence, and Private Lewis Lunback, Co. I.

The Committee then withdrew, and during their absence Capt. G. W. Sanderlin, being repeatedly called upon, entertained the assembly with a few spirited and pertinent remarks.

The Committee on their return, through their Chairman, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, we have learned with feelings of deep regret that a party, dangerous to the spirit and designs of our revolution, and false to the best interests and good name of our State, has sprung up and increased to such a degree as to place a candidate in the field, seeking the suffrages of our citizens for the highest civil honors: Therefore

Resolved, 1st, That we, the members of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Troops, having enlisted originally for the war, and having no higher ambition than to do our duty to our State and to our country in the future as in the past, can but regard the growth and spread of a party, the designs of which are peace short of the independence of the Confederacy, truckling to false fears of a people who have shown themselves unworthy of our association, and thus dishonoring to the memory of our gallant comrades, who have fallen upon every battle-field from Newbern to Gettysburg—we can but regard the growth and spread of such a party as directly opposed to the objects for which we separated from the North.

Resolved, 2d, That we feel justly proud of our State, and point, with high satisfaction, to the record which her soldiers have made in this revolution; and while traitors and disaffected persons at home have brought the blush of shame to North Carolinians, and given excuse to her enemies to blacken the name of our State with compliments, the numbers and deeds of her soldiers will place her name above the reach of these unworthy citizens.

Resolved, 3d, That having confidence in the patriotism and zeal of our present Governor, Z. B Vance, and believing that he will cast aside the party distinctions which divided our people before the beginning of our struggle, and which have been kept up with increasing bitterness, and that he will devote himself to the great object of this war—the independence of our country—we hereby declare our preference for his re-election, and desire him to become a candidate, pledging him our full and hearty support.

Resolved, 4th, That His Excellency Gov. Vance, having devoted himself with such success to the welfare and comfort of the soldiers from our State, has deserved their gratitude, and we would be proud to welcome him among us to express our thanks in person, assured that his lofty patriotism and zealous enthusiasm will find a response in every heart.

Resolved, 5th, That we have noticed, with unfeigned pleasure, the re-enlistment of the troops from North Carolina and other States of the Confederacy, and extend to them our thanks for thus responding to the call of our country.

Resolved, 6th, That we are glad to have this opportunity of renewing our devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, and, having from the first pledged never to lay down our arms until independence was conquered, we are more determined than ever to uphold our young republic until its independence shall be acknowledged by the world.

Resolved, 7th, That the Colonel of the Regiment be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency Gov. Vance.

Resolved, 8th, That these resolutions be sent, with request to publish, to the Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Asheville News, Charlotte Bulletin, and to the Tarboro' Southerner, and that all State papers be requested to copy.

On motion of Lieut. P. H. Sasser, of Co. A, there being no further business to transact, the meeting then adjourned.

J. S. MIDYETT, Ch'n.
J. W. HAPPOLDT, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP CONNALLY, Va., March 12, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 55th Reg't N. C. Troops, Private J. R. Dixon, Co. F, was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Chas. R Jones appointed Secretary. Being called upon, Capt. W. P. Webb explained the object of the meeting. Upon motion of Capt B F Briggs, Capt W A Whitted, Serg'ts A R Beam, M B Galloway, Privates H Jones and Jesse Revis were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. After a short time, the committee through their chairman, Capt W A Whitted, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted seriatim:

Whereas: We the officers and enlisted men of the 55th N C T, look forward with great jealousy on any measure which retards the advancement of a cause which we hold so dear, and for which we have suffered so much, and for which we are still willing to suffer, until we shall have gained that which is most near and dear to us all, our civil and religious liberty; and whereas we believe that the time has come when the most judicious economy should be exercised by our Government in both men and means; and whereas we see no just cause why so many militia officers and civil magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45 should be permitted to remain out of the service at this crisis, especially since the passage of the "Stay Law" by the Legislature of North Carolina and the Act to organize a "Reserve Corps" by the Congress of the Confederate States, or why they should not be required to share the toils and hardships of the ensuing campaign equally with us, and add their assistance also to the advancement of the great and glorious cause for which we have been struggling for the past three years; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That since according to the late Act of Congress empowering the President and Governors of the respective States to exempt only such as in their opinion are absolutely necessary to carry on the civil government, both State and Confederate, that we respectfully but earnestly request Gov Vance to send to our aid all the militia officers and magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45, who after being deprived of their present commissions are not otherwise exempted under the existing laws of Congress.

Resolved 2d. That the exemptions of these two classes of citizens from a service and a duty which they owe in common with us to their country, is justly causing much dissatisfaction in the army among both officers and men, and that it should cease, and that every man who is physically able between these ages should be required to render service in the field, and if necessary his place at home should be filled by some one of the many patriotic men who have been disabled while nobly battling for their rights.

Resolved, 3d. That we tender Gov. Z. B. Vance a cordial and earnest invitation to visit us before the present contest for the position for Governor of the State of North Carolina is decided.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Gov. Vance, and also with the request that they be published in the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Catawba Journal, Western Democrat, Iredell Express, Winston Sentinel, Petersburg Register, and the Richmond Sentinel.

Upon motion of Sgt W G Martin, Co G, the meeting adjourned.

J. R. DIXON, Chm'n.
CHAS. R. JONES, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ORANGE C. H. VA., March 18.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I enclose a letter received a few days ago from Lt. H. C. Moore of Company A, 38th N. C. Reg't; will you please publish it for the benefit of friends and relations concerned. Some of the within named parties have not been heard from since they were captured.

By doing this you will oblige many friends.

Very respectfully, &c.,
A. W. DOCKERY.

P. S. All quiet on the lines. No news of importance.
A. W. D.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, OHIO, Feb'y 16, 1864.

Col. Hoke: Dear sir: Thinking you would like to hear from us I have concluded to write to you. Capt. Magness, Lts. Suttle, McDonald, Lewis, Murdock and myself are here. Lts. Brown and Covington were a few days since transferred to another prison, probably Point Lookout, Md. We may also be sent off soon. Lts. Allen and Kearns both died at David's Island, N York, from the effects of their wounds. Kearns' leg was amputated. Lt. Ray's leg was also amputated but he was nearly well. He died from small pox in the hospital here. I heard that Lt. Wilan was wounded and captured. I suppose he is dead. Sg't Leonidas Pearsall of Co. A died from the effects of his wound. Our wounded were very well cared for. We have lacked for nothing to make us comfortable. I have not suffered from cold or hunger. I have received several letters from home. We try to bear our imprisonment with patience and fortitude, and have succeeded very well thus far. I should have written to you sooner, but I expected to be exchanged before now. The prospect for exchange seems very gloomy just now. I would like very much to be with the old 38th to-day.

Very respectfully, &c.,
HENRY C. MOORE,
2d Lt. Co. A, 38th N. C. Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 18TH N. C. T., LIBERTY MILLS, VA., March 18th, '64.

Messrs. Editors: Old Sol and the southern breezes are rapidly hastening the Spring Campaign. The roads are almost as dry as in August. Our boys are jubilant at the present condition of *Dixie*. Congress did the right thing in passing the finance bill, and the soldiers could not have been better pleased.

During the early part of the last week a deserter belonging to the 7th N. C. Reg't, who was condemned to be shot on last Friday, attempted to desert to the enemy. He was captured and was this morning shot to death at the stake.

Everything is quiet at present, though I expect before long the mountains and hills of the Old Dominion will re-echo to the sound of hostile cannon.

Yours truly,
PINEY WOODS.

Valuable Table.—"A soldier" in camp has employed his leisure moments in preparing a table showing the value of various sums of the old issue in the new issue after the first of April next. The table will be found useful after the first of April, as the old issue will pass at the discount of 33⅓ per cent.:

Table Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue, from $5 to $750:

Old Issue.	*New Issue.*	*Old Issue.*	*New Issue.*
$ 5	$ 3 33⅓	$155	$103 33⅓
10	6 66⅔	160	106 66⅔
15	10 00	165	110 00
20	13 33⅓	170	113 33⅓
25	16 66⅔	175	116 66⅔
30	20 00	180	120 00
35	23 33⅓	185	123 33⅓
40	26 66⅔	190	126 66⅔
45	30 00	195	130 00
50	33 33⅓	200	133 33⅓
55	36 66⅔	205	136 66⅔
60	40 00	210	140 00
65	43 33⅓	215	143 33⅓
70	46 66⅔	220	146 66⅔
75	50 00	225	150 00
80	53 33⅓	230	153 33⅓
85	56 66⅔	235	156 66⅔
90	60 00	240	160 00
95	63 33⅓	245	163 33⅓
100	66 66⅔	250	166 66⅔
105	70 00	300	200 00
110	73 33⅓	350	233 33⅓
115	76 66⅔	400	266 66⅔
120	80 00	450	300 00
125	83 33⅓	500	333 33⅓
130	86 66⅔	550	366 66⅔
135	90 00	600	400 00
140	93 33⅓	650	433 33⅓
145	96 66⅔	700	466 66⅔
150	100 00	750	500 00

General Statistics of North Carolina Schools.—The condition and progress of the Common Schools for the school year ending in 1863, have been reported to me from about sixty counties—but exact statistics have not been furnished from all of these. The whole number of children between the ages of 6 and 21, reported to me in thirty-six counties is, males 46,116; females 43,265; children with the sexes not distinguished 5,817; total 95,259. The whole number districts reported in forty-seven counties is 2,149. The number of schools taught, reported in fifty counties, is 1,076; and the number of teachers licensed in forty-four counties is, males 524, females 348, total 872. The number of children reported to have attended school in fifty counties is, males 18,977, females 16,518, total 35,495; the average length of the schools was very near three months, and the average salary about $25 *per* month.

The receipts of money reported in fifty-four counties amount to $240,685 and 38 cents. The disbursements to $81,588.56½ cents, and the sums on hand when the returns of Chairmen were made, to $159,096.81½.

Mr. Wiley's Report.

Cotton Card Factory.—This establishment is now in full operation. Twenty pair of cards can with ease be made in one day, from rough wood, leather and wire, to perfect sets of cards. There are but two machines in operation as yet. One is in South Carolina, which will be here in a few days,—another is expected soon from foreign ports.—*North Carolinian.*

Returned Officers.—Among the list of returned officers at Richmond on Sunday last, we find the following names of North Carolinians: Capt. M. J. Reardon, A. Q. M., 59th Regiment; Lieutenants R. N. G. Askew and W. G. Baldwin, 20th N. C; A. J. Brown, 38th; S. M. Buxton, 2d N. C. cavalry; J. A. Caldwell, 23d; W. R. Covington, 38th; J. B. Cabaniss, 55th.

The Wheat Prospect.—We learn verbally and from our exchanges that the prospect of the wheat crop is encouraging. The late rains have brought it out wonderfully, and a farmer told us the other day that the prospect was as good now as is usually at this season of the year.

Raleigh Confederate.

Soap from Shucks.—A good article of soap may be made out of shucks and ley. The process is quite simple. Cut up your shucks as fine as possible, and boil them in ley, strongly until the soap is sufficiently thick. In the absence of grease this is a most economical mode of making soap, and one that should be adopted if found to be good.

A Wonderful Cavern.—The St. Louis Republican gives an account of a wonderful and beautiful cavern, called the Fisher's Cave, on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad. The stalactites, stalagmites, and incrustations, with still longer names, are said to be more wonderful than those in the Mammoth Cave.

FOUR PER CENT CERTIFICATES

The Richmond Sentinel furnishes the following information as to the transferability of four per cent. certificates:

Four per cent. Certificates.—As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exist as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act, the following statement, which we make upon full information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public.

"The four per cent. certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, *or of any assignee.* The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

"We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax-payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax collectors will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred dollars. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

"The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more; viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand, and five thousand."

Period for Funding.—New Issue.—It will be seen by the following notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, that holders of treasury notes will have the privilege of funding them *on*, as well as *up to*, the first of April:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A. Richmond, March 19, 1864.

The following instruction is issued for the guidance of all officers of the Treasury Department.

Treasury notes may be received and funded in four per cent. certificates on the 1st day of April in the same manner as on preceding days. The new notes to be issued as currency will bear the date of the act authorizing them, namely: 17th February, 1864; and the issue will be commenced on the 2d April 1864, in making payment of demands upon the Treasury on and after that date. C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec'y of Treas'y.

The old large Notes.—RICHMOND, March 24.—Everybody is occupied in adjusting financial matters, preparatory to the change in the currency next week. The banks of this city have resolved not to receive the present currency on deposit, except notes below five dollars. After the first of April the new currency will rapidly take the place of the old remaining unfunded, under this action of the banks.

Burnside's Movements.—A rumor prevailed last evening that Burnside was *en route* to Washington, North Carolina, with reinforcements. Its probability was believed in certain quarters, but no information had been received to warrant anything more. The impression was doubtless created by the statement of late yankee papers that it was rumored that Burnside would collect a large force at Annapolis.—*Rich. Whig, 24th.*

Affairs at Mobile.—Gen. Gilmer passed through Macon Sunday last, from Mobile. He reports that Com. Farragut has abandoned the bombardment of Fort Powell and left for parts unknown. Two thousand shells were discharged at the Fort without damage to the fortification, and with the loss of only one man killed and one slightly wounded.

So ends another futile movement of the enemy. The Macon Telegraph says Gen. G. was in high spirits, and disposed to take the very brightest views in regard to the result and duration of the war.

Exchange of Prisoners.—Another flag of truce boat is expected to arrive at City Point in a few days, with another lot of Confederate prisoners for exchange, but the precise time is not yet ascertained. A proposition is pending, we understand, which, if mutually agreed to, will result in the exchange of several thousand at once, and probably relieve Danville of the large number quartered there for some time past. Owing to the non recognition of Butler, and the absence of official communication on the subject, except through Major Mulford, the Assistant Federal Commissioner, it is impossible to predict, with anything like certainty, the arrival of a truce boat from one time to another. We are gratified to state, however, that the probabilities are favorable to the continuance of the exchange, and that our gallant soldiers yet in the hands of the enemy will soon be restored to their families and friends.

Richmond Whig, 24th.

Prices at Staunton, Va.—Prices of produce in Staunton are somewhat on the decline, although it is being very much held back in anticipation of selling for the new currency. The largest sale made recently was by Col. M. G. Harman, who sold *fifty-two* cattle for *one hundred and five thousand dollars.*—*Corr. Richmond Enquirer.*

Taxes in Augusta County, Va.—In Augusta county the work of collecting the taxes is progressing finely. On Monday *forty-eight* persons paid in the amount of *twenty-one thousand dollars.* This was one of the *small* days. The tax for Augusta county alone will amount to more than *two millions* of dollars.—*Ib.*

Prisoners.—985 Yankee prisoners were sent off yesterday, in return for the number received here on Sunday. The number included 62 officers, of whom 4 are Colonels, 5 Lieut Colonels, 4 Majors, 20 Captains, 29 Lieutenants and one Surgeon. There are now in Richmond 2,342 prisoners of war, including officers, and 650 of Kilpatrick's raiders.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Personal.—Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, arrived in the city on yesterday, and is stopping at the residence of Dr. Manson.

Richmond Examiner.

Important Decision.—MACON, March 22.—The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the anti-substitute law.

Deserters Sentenced.—15 Virginia soldiers, deserters from Pickett's Division, have been tried by a Court Martial at Kinston and sentenced to be shot. They are in Castle Thunder.

The Currency.—The Note Bureau at Richmond is now issuing no other notes than those of the denomination of five dollars, and these to an amount that will but little exceed half a million per day. None of the smaller notes, ones and twos, are now being signed, but an immense amount of the fifty cent. change notes are now in course of preparation, and will soon be issued; a timely measure, which will have the effect of at once supplying the public with change.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

From and after this date the price of the Semi-Weekly Observer will be $10, and of the Weekly Observer $6 per annum. For six months the charge will be $5 for the Semi-Weekly and $3 for the Weekly.

We hoped to have been able to avoid this advance. But apart from the enormously increased prices of every thing we buy, another very large increase in the expenses of printing makes the change necessary.

March 17, 1864

DAHLGREN'S ORDER TO BURN AND ASSASSINATE.—The yankees have been alarmed about the effect upon the world of the infamous document found upon the body of Col. Dahlgren. They first denied that it contained any such words as "Jeff. Davis and Cabinet must be killed." Now they change the form of the denial, and assert that "Mr. Davis was only to be killed if, after capturing him, he should attempt to make his escape." The following is from an editorial of the New York Herald of the 16th inst.:—

"It is stated by our correspondent at Norfolk that Gen. Kilpatrick positively affirms that the instructions found on the person of the late Col. Dahlgren did not contemplate the "assassination" of Mr. Davis, or any member of his Cabinet, as stated in the Richmond papers; but only that he should kill, or cause to be killed, Mr. Davis, if, after capturing him, he should attempt to make his escape. It is further alleged that it was only public property which was to have been destroyed in Richmond, provided the Union troops got a chance to destroy any property there at all, which, it appears—owing to the treachery of that unhappy negro guide whom Col Dahlgren hung—they did not get for the present."

And the New York Times says, on the authority of E. A. Paul, its army correspondent, that "the rebel authorities have been guilty of deliberate forgery" in the matter. The Times itself adds:—

"No officer of the American army would ever dream of putting to death civil officers taken captive by such a raid, and no officer in his senses, even if he were barbarous enough to contemplate such a result, would ever put such orders in writing—not for the guidance of his men, for these were not orders to be issued to his troops, but private memoranda of his own—simply to damn himself to lasting infamy. Col. Dahlgren was a high-toned gentleman, incapable of conceiving such a purpose and equally incapable of putting on record such a thought. Captain Paul was the only newspaper correspondent who accompanied the detachment on this expedition. He had been familiar with the project from its inception, had taken an active and a useful part in making preparations for it, and saw all the orders, directions and other papers connected with it. He had read these memoranda of Col. Dahlgren on the day the Colonel started on the expedition, and he states that *they contained no such words* as those the rebels pretend to have found in them. Those words were *interpolated* by the rebels to serve their own purposes. They were intended to excite afresh in the Southern mind that malignant hatred of the Union authorities which the rebel leaders have so carefully fed from the very beginning of their conspiracy, and on which they have so largely relied for its success."

In view of these denials, inconsistent with each other though they be, the authorities at Richmond should see to it that the authenticity of the document be verified. The testimony of those who took it from Dahlgren's pocket, as well as of the captured yankees who admitted that it was read to them, should be taken under the solemnities of an oath. In the mean time, besides that the yankee papers and officers do not agree among themselves, there is evidence furnished by themselves of its truth. This same Herald, which now affirms that "only public property was to have been destroyed in Richmond," made the following very different statement on the 3d inst.:—

"General Kilpatrick, with a dashing cavalry force, is rapidly pressing his way to Richmond, *with instructions to sack the rebel capital, release the Union prisoners there*, and cut the telegraph and railroad communications between General Lee and his base of supplies. So far as heard from, the movement has been completely and brilliantly successful, and probably by this time has culminated in a crushing 'yankee raid' into Richmond. We are not without hope that Kilpatrick has thus been enabled to solve the problem of the release of our long-suffering soldiers held as prisoners in the rebel capital. He may possibly fail; but we trust that even greater results than the release of our soldiers at Richmond may crown his daring but hopeful enterprise. The great mistake was, not to have made it before the rebel Congress adjourned."

Thus, when the result was uncertain and success was confidently hoped for, it was affirmed that one of the objects was to "sack the rebel capital." Now the well understood meaning of this term is "to take by storm; to plunder and pillage." But now, according to the same Herald, it was only public property that was to be destroyed.

But there is something more in the article of the Herald of the 3d: "We trust that even greater results than the release of our soldiers at Richmond may crown his daring but hopeful enterprise." Greater results than the release of eleven or twelve thousand yankee prisoners! What greater results could have been hoped for? Doubtless *the killing of Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet.* And if Dahlgren had succeeded in sacking and burning the city, and in killing Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, all yankeedom would have been in raptures. It is not any amount of villainy that they object to, but only failure to accomplish their villainous purpose.

As to the assertion of the Times that no officer of the American army would put to death a captured civilian, we can only judge by what such officers *have* done. The instances of the murder of citizens by order of yankee officers have, unfortunately, been too numerous during the progress of this war to admit of a doubt upon that point.

Since the above was written, we find the following in the Richmond Enquirer, showing that the Confederate authorities are fully alive to the importance of putting this subject beyond any question, and that the necessary steps have already been taken to verify the document:

"The Confederate authorities have the documents of "lasting infamy" vouched for, as having been found on the body of Dahlgren, by gentlemen whose testimony cannot be invalidated; sworn to by the officers who inspected them, as having suffered no alteration or interpolation; corroborated by the confessions of the captured men of the command; supported by the statements of our returned prisoners, to whom, at Fortress Monroe and elsewhere, the intention of the movement was proclaimed, and the prospect of killing Mr. Davis and his Cabinet openly rejoiced at; substantiated by citizens on the line of the raid, to whom the design was boastfully announced; and confirmed by a mass of evidence which, when published and given to the world, as will shortly be done, will not leave a twig of question for the originators of the barbarous scheme to grasp at as they plunge into the abyss of lasting infamy, or a single doubtful straw in the rope that swings them to the execration of the civilized world."

The Richmond Sentinel states, further, that the papers have been exhibited to the French Consul in that city, and are to be carefully photographed by order of the State Department and copies sent to the European governments. These *fac similes* will show that there has been no interlineation or erasure. This is all right. There should be no room left for doubt. And when the world shall have been satisfied upon the question of genuineness, the denials of the yankees will but add to their confusion and disgrace

THE LARGE NOTES.—The privilege of funding at par ceases on Friday next. Persons remitting to us will remember that on that date all notes of old issues above $5 lose one-third of their value by the tax on them of 33⅓ per cent. Of course we cannot afford to pay other people's taxes, and notes of old issues above $5, sent to us, will be credited after that day at their value—66⅔ cts. on the $1. Holders of the old notes above $5 will do well to exchange them at once for the new issues which will be ready on the 2d of April.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION.—The Bill of Rights and the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Constitution of the United States, all expressly stipulate for the right of all persons to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and against any restriction whatever upon religious matters. Perhaps no principle is more deeply rooted in the minds of the American people than this, and the people of the Confederate States at least will be as slow to give up this as any other single right of a free people. Even Lincoln was aware of the tenacity with which it would be maintained, for it is not long since he wrote as follows:

"The United States government must not, as by this order, [an unauthorized order of one of his Generals,] undertake to run the churches. When an individual, in a church or out of it, becomes dangerous to the public interest, he must be checked, but the churches, as such, must take care of themselves. It will not do for the United States to appoint trustees, superiors, or other agents for the churches."

Such *was* Lincoln's opinion. But, as in the case of negro emancipation, he has changed, and now allows his Secretary of War, Stanton, to appoint a Northern Baptist Minister to take possession of all the Baptist churches in such parts of the Southern States as the yankees hold, and a Methodist Bishop to take charge of the Methodist churches, to displace the Ministers selected by the people themselves, and to put into their pulpits Northern Ministers, or traitors, no matter how odious they and their political and religious [or rather anti-religious,] principles may be. Only to think of the effect upon a moral and religious community, of the displacement of its virtuous Ministry, and the infliction upon it of a gang of such irreligious and fanatical teachers of all sorts of isms as the Beechers and Stowes and Cheevers of the North! If anything can add to the intolerable burdens of yankee rule, it is this. And it is not an evil in prospect only; it is already imposed upon the people where the yankees have the power.

THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn that two of the candidates, Col Wm. P. Taylor and M. Q. Waddell, Esq., have withdrawn from the canvass in this District, and that Capt. N. A. Ramsay, of the army, has announced himself a candidate. The Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, nominated by a meeting in Anson, is not a candidate. So that the contest is between A. G. Foster, Esq, Capt. Ramsay, and Col. James M. Leach.

At Chatham Superior Court, last week, speeches were delivered by Mr. Foster, Col. Taylor and Col. Leach. We learn from a gentleman who was present, that the speech of Mr. Foster was one of the fairest that he ever listened to, as well as evincing the marked ability for which Mr. Foster has everywhere credit. Also, that Col. Taylor was very severe upon Col Leach; and that both of them failed in their efforts to extract from Col. Leach any avowal as to his preference between Gov. Vance and Mr Holden, except this: that if Gov. Vance was for him (Col. Leach) he (Col. Leach) was for Gov. Vance! But he had heard that Gov. Vance was for his competitor, Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster replied that he did not know as to that, but hoped it was so.

THE TAX ON CORPORATIONS.—The Treasury Department has issued a Circular in regard to the taxes on the shares and capital of banks, &c. It is deemed scarcely possible, it says, that Congress intended to lay a tax of 5 per cent on the value of the shares, and then an additional tax of 5 per cent on the whole assets in which the capital is invested; and therefore, as the tax is payable after the meeting of Congress in May, the Department orders that the returns be made in such a form as that one or the other tax may be remitted, should Congress so order. We are glad to see this, as the tax on corporations, which have almost universally proved most earnest and useful friends to the cause, is out of all proportion to other taxes, and bears with peculiar severity upon some classes not able to afford it.

METHODIST MINISTERS' SALARIES.—A week or two ago we noticed the singular construction of the tax law of 1863, under which Methodist Ministers were required to pay 5 per cent. tax on their salaries, (estimated as income,) whilst other Ministers paid but 1 per cent. We afterwards saw that this was done in accordance with express instructions from the Commissioner of taxes. The Secretary's attention having been called to the subject, he reviewed and *reversed* his former decision, and now directs that all Ministers pay alike on their salaries. Those who have paid the excess may recover it by pursuing the proper course, which the Assessors and Collectors will readily point out and assist.

PLANT CORN, POTATOES, AND OTHER EDIBLES.—The great need of the Confederacy this year will be of an abundance of food. In the hope that Providence will smile upon our cause by sending a favorable season, every man should plant early, and to the utmost extent of his ability, every variety of grain and vegetable for food for man and beast. And after the crops are made, it is to be hoped that they will not be hoarded. That which God gives, let not man withhold.

To increase the supply of food, we would respectfully suggest, that as few laborers as it is possible to do with, be employed upon public works, such as fortifications, railroads, &c. We do not mean—no one can desire—that those works should be neglected; but during the time for planting and working and gathering of crops it will be wise policy to spare every man that can be spared to work upon the farms.

DISCOUNT FROM THE LARGE NOTES.—It may not be necessary, perhaps, to remind our readers that in paying the large notes at their depreciated value, it will not do to add only one-third to the amount due. For instance, if $30 be due, $40 in the depreciated large notes will not pay it. The $40 will be worth $26 66⅔ only. And in like proportion for other sums.

IMPORTANCE OF SUCCESS IN THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.—If our gallant soldiers were not already sufficiently resolute and brave, the tone of the yankee papers would teach them how vitally important it is that we should triumph this Spring. The New York Herald says:—

"If, with General Grant at the head and the struggles as it now is, we cannot put the rebellion down in the coming summer, we can never put it down. Never again, if we fail now, shall we be in so good a position to strike the decisive blow. Before another summer a Presidential election and an unparalleled political strife will tear the country to pieces with intestine quarrels."

EXEMPTIONS IN VIRGINIA.—Gov. Smith, in reply to inquiries as to his action under the late law of Virginia requiring him to claim the exemption of certain State officers, has published a letter in which he says:

"I mean to certify as exempt all persons *necessary* to the preservation and operation of the State Government. This, of course, includes all her institutions, such as Cities, Towns, Colleges, Banks, Asylums, &c., holding that bodies politic have an inherent right of self preservation, and that the State authorities have a right to designate, *without question*, all persons they may think needful and requisite for the purpose. While, however, I lay down this broad proposition, I acknowledge my anxiety, as well as my duty, to be to send all persons into the army not *indispensable* to State purposes.

"The two great principles which guide my action are, first to exempt all persons who are really necessary to the preservation of the State Government in all its parts and institutions—but, secondly, to exempt nobody who is not practically necessary thereto."

State officers with no duties to perform he will hand over to the enrolling officers. For instance, Sheriffs, Clerks, Justices of counties occupied by the enemy will be put into the service until restored to their office duties by the recovery of their counties. He will claim exemption for Bank officers only of those Banks in which the State is a Stockholder. He thinks that he will leave Justices under 45 to the Confederate Government for exemption or enrollment as it may decide. The State having no taxes this year, commissioners of the revenue will be left to the enrolling officers.

THE 56TH N. C. TROOPS.—A letter from a subscriber in Co. D, says that this regiment, returned from the recent raid to Suffolk, is encamped near Weldon; the men "in splendid health and good fighting trim."

WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this Company was held on Thursday last—Hon J. G. Shepherd presiding.

The Report of the President stated that the receipts from freights during the past year were $76,253 98
From passengers, 28,627 10
104,881 93
Disbursements chargeable to operating, 58,934 37
Profits, 45,966 66
Increase of freights over 1863, $58,438 13
" of passengers, $18,826 39.
" of profits, $31,988.

The general condition of the Company is summed up as follows:

Dr.	Due to Stockholders, (capital stock,)	$330,254 75
	To State of N. C. (Loan.)	600,000 00
	To do. (unpaid interest,)	94,925 00
	Bills payable,	12,285 07
	Floating, unliquidated and unadjusted	25,503 51
	Profit and loss account,	75,731 66
		$1,138,699 99
Cr.	Construction and equipm't, all charges to date, 1,054,601 01	
	Coupons of Cumberland co., paid by R. R. Co. 13,993 00	
	Expenditures on Western Div'n, west of Deep riv'r 6,924 15	
	Floating and unadjusted dues to Company, 55,703 89	
	Cash, 7,477 94	
		1,138,699 99

The old Directors were unanimously re elected, viz: C B. Mallett President, George McNeill, James Kyle, E. J Hale, A McLean, H. L Myrover, T S Lutterloh, A. A McKethan, S. J. Hinsdale and J. D Williams.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—We have received, too late for to day's paper, two communications warmly recommending Capt B. F. Little for the House of Commons in the next Legislature. Captain Little was a member of the House before the war, has since lost an arm, (in the battle of Gettysburg,) and has just returned home from a long imprisonment on Johnson's Island.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LOUISBURG, N. C., March 19.

Messrs. E. J Hale & Sons: You doubtless remember publishing in the Observer, soon after the bombardment commenced at Charleston, the request of a lady, that every true Southern woman should meet her at the throne of grace on every Monday at twelve o'clock, to pray for its protection. It seems the Lord has answered that prayer; for every effort of the enemy to take it has failed. Should we not now in honor to Him, humble ourselves and return our sincere thanks? And would it not be well for us to meet at the same time every week, while the war continues, in thanksgivings for past blessings and prayer for a continuance of His favor. I ask you, therefore, dear sirs, as friends, true friends, to our cause (for such I feel you are,) and in honor to Him in whose hands our destiny is, to request the ladies and all others who may feel disposed to join us, to remember the appointed hour. I see the eighth of April has been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer; it is encouraging to see such as that from our leading men. "Them that honor me, I will honor." "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT HOLMES, March 21, 1864

Messrs. Editors:—Please allow me through your most excellent journal, to acknowledge in behalf of my company, the receipt of a box of under-clothing and socks from the ladies of the "Ashpole Soldiers' Aid Association," and return them our most sincere thanks and best wishes for their prosperity for this kind token of regard for our welfare, and renewed manifestation of zeal in, and high appreciation of the great cause in which we are all engaged, and may the time soon come when their efforts and ours for independence shall by the blessing of God, be crowned with complete success.

Very respectfully,
M. H McBRYDE,
Capt. Comd'g Co. E., 40th N. C. T.

P. S. The troops at this post are [illegible] and the works of defence are energetically pushed forward.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Permit me, in behalf of my Company, to thank the Ladies of "Antioch Soldiers' Aid Society" for a large box filled with pants, shirts, drawers, blankets, socks, towels, &c., all for distribution to the needy of my company. The patriotic Ladies of this Society have done so much for the comfort of *their* "*Highland Boys*," that we know not in what language to express our thanks—truly they deserve thanks and praise beyond measure. Their kind donations have often cheered us amid the snows of Northern and Western Virginia—we know that their donations are sent to cheer the weary and needy soldier that he may perform cheerfully his duty to his country and in their defence. We will never forget the duty we owe to them. We re-eplisted *unanimously* for the war; and have again give the pledge to never give up the fight while we have an arm to raise. With very few exceptions the whole Company are now well supplied with clothing; and having just returned from a "big tramp," to places where we collected a good supply of provisions, I hope our friends will have no anxiety concerning our fare for a few months to come.

Very respectfully, &c., A. A. McIVER,
Capt. Comd'g Co. G, 24th N. C. Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $50 from Mr. E. R. Patridge of Moore county; 100 prs woolen socks from Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons; 4 prs from Mrs. C. D. Nixon of Kingsbury; 6 prs from Mrs. J. D. Williams; also a bushel of potatoes and package of dried fruit from Mrs. Bule.

The meeting on Tuesday afternoon will be at the residence of Mrs. Sherwood.

Judge Taney.—Chief Justice Taney was 87 years old on the 17th, and is in good health, except paralysis of his lower limbs. His mental faculties retain their vigor.

Cotton at New York.—The N. Y. Times of the 14th says, "the receipts of cotton from the Southwest continue on a large scale. The aggregate last week was 7,438 bales, making 15,332 bales for the fortnight. This movement is considerably ahead of the current demand for home consumption. The Morning Star, from New Orleans, will deliver 1200 bales this morning."

Letters for Trans-Mississippi.—Letters designed for offices West of the Mississippi may be sent by the Express mail. Correspondents should be careful to address their letters "per Express Mail, *via* Brandon, Mississippi," and prepay the postage of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce weight.

Richmond Sentinel.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, 23d inst., by Rev. Dr Smedes, Dr. WM. C. ROBERTS of Chowan to Miss CORINNA WORTH, daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq., of that city.

DIED,

In this vicinity, 18th inst., Miss EFFIE SHAW, aged 97 years. The deceased was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and a resident of this county for 44 years. For years she had been a consistent member of Galatia Presbyterian Church, and on her death-bed expressed a firm faith in a blessed immortality.—Com.

On the 22d inst., at the Charlotte Female Institute, after a brief illness of pneumonia, MAGGIE S., daughter of the late Rev. F K. and Margaret S. Nash, aged 17 years. Presbyterian copy.

In Statesville, of consumption, on the 13th inst., Mrs. H. J. ROBINSON, wife of Dr. H. H Robinson of Bladen county, in the 46th year of her age. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

In Scotland Neck, at the residence of Wm Smith, Jr., ANTOINETTE H. SPRUILL, youngest daughter of the late George E Spruill, in the 24th year of her age.

In Randolph county, 3d March, after a severe illness of about 5 days, of breast complaint, which she had suffered for many years more or less, whilst on a visit to her son, (she being living with her son-in-law Solomon Siler for the past 5 years,) Mrs. NANCY BRAY, widow of the late Jesse Bray, Esq. of Randolph, aged 82 years and 17 days. Mrs. Bray connected herself with the Baptist Church about 1825, and has been a consistent member ever since; which profession she adorned to her death, proving herself what she professed, a true-hearted, pious christian, an affectionate, faithful companion, a devoted and endeared mother, and benevolent neighbor. She has 103 grandchildren and several great-grandchildren: one son and 27 grandsons in the Confederate armies. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord. Com.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From the United States—RICHMOND, March 26—We are indebted to a friend (says the Sentinel) for a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 22d inst., four days later than previous days received here. We make the following synopsis:

Burnside's second Expedition.—ANNAPOLIS, MD, March 19.—I have it from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition will be organised here. I learn there will be at least 50,000 troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to morrow.

Gen. Grant.—WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lieut. Gen. Grant is due here to-morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac, where he has ordered a grand review of the whole army for Thursday next.

Capture of West Virginia Legislators by Rebels—SIR JOHN'S RUN, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of rebels made a raid into Bath, and captured Mr Bechtel, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, of the House of Delegates.

Gold—Gold was firm at 163¼ on the 21st. Mr. Cisco has been appointed by Chase to sell his surplus gold.

European News.—The Confederate loan is reported to have again declined in London to 40. There has been considerable skirmishing in Parliament over American affairs. The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks the Palmerston ministry will soon be driven from power.

Extraordinary Sermon from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher startled his hearers at the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, in a eulogy of the rebel troops, in the course of a sermon designed to show that the price of liberty was not only eternal vigilance, but eternal self-sacrifice. "Where," exclaimed the speaker, "shall we find such heroic self denial, such upbearing under physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army? They fight better in a bad cause than you do in a good one; they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and do not complain; they go in rags, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their personal liberty; they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it." Mr. Beecher also denied that slavery was dead. "Dead!" he exclaimed, "we know that within the lines of the frontier army there are yet three millions of slaves. As yet, we learn that they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters, patient and subservient. Don't be deceived."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that not a few of Mr. Beecher's flock went home that night astonished.

Burnside in North Carolina—We understand official information has been received at the War Department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from Meade's army.—*Richmond Enq., 25th.*

[According to the Northern news Burnside's expedition is yet to be organized at Annapolis.]

Longstreet Moving—Advices from East Tennessee represent that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville. He returned from Richmond on Friday last, and commenced his forward movement on Saturday. He advanced ten miles on that day, which threw his front near Rutledge. Our forces are now at Morristown. The Yankee army is on yonder side of the river, having been forced back by our forces. Everything betokens active movements on the part of Longstreet.

Richmond Enquirer, 26th.

Killed—A few days ago John H. Lee, and John Terrett, 4th Va. Cavalry, in company with two others, captured a general's staff of six men, on the Little River Pike, Fairfax county, and whilst on their way back two of the men went to a house, some 200 yards distant, leaving Lee and Terrett in charge of the prisoners. During the absence of the two men, the yankees overpowered the guard, seized their double-barreled guns and shot Lee through the breast and Terrett through the head, killing them instantly. The yankees escaped.

Richmond Sen., 26th.

The Roads Repaired.—MERIDIAN, March 24.—We have just finished repairing the road destroyed by Gen. Sherman's forces. A large force is now employed on that part of the road which was destroyed by General Smith's forces. It is believed that this portion of the road will be finished in ten days.

From Dalton.—DALTON, March 26—Scouts from the front report the enemy quiet. Many regiments [on forty days' furlough,] are returning.

Arrival of Grant at Culpeper.—There was a firing of [illegible] it was supposed to be a salute in honor of General Grant's arrival there.—*Richmond Sentinel, 26th.*

Gov. Vance with the Army.—ORANGE C. H. March 25.—A heavy rain is falling here. Gov. Vance, of N. C., arrived here to-day, and is the guest of Gen. Daniel.

Reported Battle—Report has reached Mobile that Gen. Dick Taylor has had an engagement with the yankees on the Teche, and whipped them.

From Texas.—The Houston Telegraph of Feb'y 10th says the Federal forces keep close to their works at Brownsville and on the Gulf coast; consequently there is but little war news. Cotton was selling at Eagle Pass at 20 cents in specie; in Matamoras it was worth 35 cents.

Change in the Adjutant General's Department.—There has, we learn, been a division in the duties of the office of Adjutant and Inspector General. Col. Chilton, A. A. G., has been promoted to the rank of Brig. General and made Inspector General, and Gen. Cooper remains Adjutant General.—*Rich. Dispatch, 26th.*

Recognition.—There is but little doubt that General Preston's visit to Mexico was prompted by information received last winter from France; and this was the "autograph letter from Napoleon," which made such a stir at the time. Gen. P. will be ready to greet Maximilian on his arrival, and be recognized by him as the Minister of the Confederate States.—*Rich. Corr. Chas. Mer.*

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, March 26.—Quite a financial excitement here to day, in consequence of the expiration of the time allowed by the banks for the withdrawal of deposites. Funding rapidly increased. All kinds of bonds and stocks in demand at high figures.

The Price of Gold.—At the last sale of bonds, stocks, &c, by Messrs. Lancaster & Co., gold sold at 20⅜ to 20½, averaging 21. This was paid for in currency subject in a few days to a reduction of 33⅓ per cent. The amount realized, therefore, by the sellers of the gold is only two-thirds of the nominal price received, or fourteen dollars in Confederate currency for one in gold. This is an immense decline from thirty for one—the price that gold commanded here about the time of the passage of the currency act—and strikingly illustrates the beneficial operation of that measure. Other prices have not yet come down in like ratio with gold, but they will infallibly follow the lead of that imperial guide. The opinion is expressed by sagacious men that in two weeks gold will be worth not more than ten for one.—*Rich. Whig, 26th.*

Funding—The total amount of Treasury notes funded at the Depository here, ending yesterday afternoon, has been $2,734,100. The funding has been principally confined to small amounts to tax payers.

Wilmington Journal, 26th.

Five Dollar Notes—The hoarders of five dollar notes will soon be glad to produce them and throw them into the circulation. After the first of April they will be undesirable as compared with the new currency and the smaller notes; for they will all have to be funded in four per cents. prior to the 1st of July, or submit to a tax of one-third. So the small note famine will be ended in a few days.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Reinforced—Persons from the vicinity of Washington and Plymouth, N. C., report that the yankees have been reinforced at both places. Everything, however, is quiet.

LOST OR STOLEN,

LAST EVENING, between the Court House and the Methodist Church, a piece of CALICO, ten yards, dark brown, with small white figures. A liberal reward for recovery will be paid at this Office.

March 28

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying in the South-western part of Moore county, on the line of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad. An opportunity is afforded to fund Confederate Notes where it will pay more than 4 per cent. For further particulars address the undersigned at Crane's Creek, Moore county, N. C.

L CAMERON.
March 24. 18-2t*2tpd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN out of my wagon, Wednesday night, on the road between Fayetteville and the Plantation of the late Angus Shaw, FOUR HEAVY WROUGHT PLOWS. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said Plows. E. SPEARMAN.
Fayetteville, March 26. 18-2t

HOW TO MEET HOTEL EXPENSES.

"Air you the keeper of this here tavern?" inquired a tall, lanky individual, belonging to the —— Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, and now in the Confederate State service.

"I am the proprietor of this hotel," replied the bustling little hotel keeper of an establishment between this city and Richmond. "What can I do for you?"

"What do you ax fur a bed?" asked the soldier.

"Seven dollars, sir," responded the gentleman addressed.

"*Only* seven dollars yer say; well, that *is* cheap; dog gone me ef it ain't. Here's a Confederate five and there's a two; it's all right, ain't it, Mister?"

"Certainly, sir," replied Boniface, "it is all perfectly correct."

"You heern him, didn't you, Jeems?" said the military gentleman, addressing one of his companions.

"I heern him," was the response.

"And you heern him too, didn't yer, Ike?" inquired he of another.

"In course I did," was the reply. "I 'spect it's all right between you."

"That's a blessin', anyhow," said the soldier, "and now, Mister, ef you'd only traveled as far as I hev, you would want to sleep mighty sudden."

"Certainly, sir; all right," exclaimed the landlord, as he proceeded to direct a servant to show the gentleman his apartment.

The soldier evidently slept soundly; but very early in the morning he might have been seen descending the stairs with the mattress upon which he had slept carefully tied up and slung over his shoulder. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was met by the astonished landlord, who indignantly demanded to know what he was doing with that bed.

"Gwine to take it out ter the *reegiment*," coolly remarked the soldier.

"You are, are you?" roared the exasperated landlord; "how dare you carry off my property in that manner?"

"*Your* property! Well, I *like* that. Didn't I give you seven dollars for this here bed, only last night, and didn't two of our fellows bear the trade? Your property, eh?"

"The seven dollars you paid me, was for your lodging," said the proprietor, growing somewhat irate as he spoke.

"Nary lodging of I know it," responded the soldier. "I axed you what you axed for a bed and paid yer own price, and accordin' to the natur of a trade the bed's mine."

"Well, sir," interrupted the angry host, "and what do you ask for your bed? I want it."

"Now yer talkin," replied North Carolina, as he dumped the bed upon the floor and carelessly threw himself upon it. "I want to be reasonable, and being it's you, I'll let you have the bed for fifteen dollars."

"Fifteen dollars!" gasped the landlord.

"Jest so," quietly remarked the soldier; "ef a man don't make at least one hundred per cent., durn me ef he can pay hotel expenses."

The landlord paid the money, and will probably avoid speculating in future with any of the N. C. State troops.

Montgomery Advertiser

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 28.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 3 50 to 4 00. Pork 2 50. Lard 3 00 to 4 00.
Beef 1 50 to 1 75 cts. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50 to 3 00. Butter 5 00.
Cotton 1 75 to 2 12½. Coffee 15 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $50 00 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $6 to $8 per lb.
Flour $225 to $250.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 11 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn $80 00. Wheat 30 00 to 40 00. Rye 25 00 to 30 00 Oats 10 00. Peas 25 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 50.
Leather—Upper 15 00 per lb., Sole $15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00.
Molasses 25 00 to 30 00
Soda $3 50 to $5
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb.
Onions 15 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $15 to $20 per bush; sweet $8 to $10.
Rice 1 25 to 1 50. Sugar 10 00 to 12 50.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Outsiders' prices $4 50 to 5 00
Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Yarn 4 to 5. Wool 30.

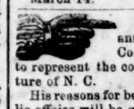
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 23, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 2 75 to 3; Beeswax 3 to 3 50 per lb. Bacon 5 50 to 6 50; Butter 5 to 7 00; Corn 18 to 20 00; Corn Meal 20 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 2 00; Flour 260 00 to 275 00 superfine; Fodder 18 to 20 00; Hay 17 to 18 00; Hides, green 2 to 2 50, dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, sole 12 50 to 13 50, upper 13 50 to 14; Lard 6; Nails 2 to 2 25 per lb per keg; Poultry, live fowls 12 to 15 00; dressed 6 to 7 00 per lb; Pea Nuts 20 to 22 00; Fresh Pork 5 to 5 50; Potatoes, sweet, 20 to 25 00, Irish 25 to 30 00; Rice per lb 1 to 1 25; Salt, sound 25 to 30 00; Sugar 9 to 11 00; Fay. Sheetings 4 75 to 5 00 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 4 50 to 5 00; Tallow 8 50 to 4 00; Yarn per bale, $50 per bunch; Wood by boat load 20 to 22 00 for pine, ash 25 to 28 00, Oak 30 00 to 35 00—per cord.—*Journal.*

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

March 14. 15-te



We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

His reasons for being a candidate and opinions of public affairs will be given in due time.

March 25. 18-5tipd

Carriage, Barouche and Harness,

AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday the 29th inst., will be sold at Auction:

1 Carriage;
1 Fine Hunting Case Gold Watch;
1 Harness Horse;
1 Barouche and Double Set of Harness.
1 Filly, 6 years old, admirably adapted for cavalry, will be shown at same time and the price named.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 28. 1t

Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.

A DIVIDEND of Nine per cent. has been declared out of the funds of this Company, payable on and after Monday, 28th inst. Stockholders will please call and collect the same before Thursday the 31st inst., or the funds will have to be subjected to a tax of 33⅓ per cent., and will be paid accordingly to the stockholder.

J. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.
March 26. 17-2t

To the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Co.

THIS Corporation will give in and pay the Tax due to the Confederate States on the Shares of this Company. Stockholders will therefore be released from giving in and paying said Tax

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & N. P. R. Co.
March 26 18-2t

Bank of North Carolina.

TO the Stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina: The Confederate Tax on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank. C. DEWEY, Cashier
March 25. 18-1m

Bank of Fayetteville,

MARCH 23, 1864.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the tax due the Confederate States, on the shares of the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid by the Bank.

Stockholders will be relieved from listing the same for taxation.

17-3t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,

MARCH 24, 1864.

THE Confederate Tax of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid by the Corporation.

17-2t JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 18, 1864 23tfw

Enrolling.

THE following appointments for enrollments in Cumberland, for examinations and on notice of Capt. Landis, En. Off. in conformity to last lished, that there may be no misapprehension, are published by recent changes. To facilitate the business occasioned office as well as to consult convenience of parties concerned, only one-third of a Reg't need assemble on the same day. Commanding officers of Militia will cause District Companies of their respective Reg'ts to appear at this office as follows:

53d Regiment.

On April 11th—Black River, Silver Run, and Flea Hill Districts.
April 12th—Cedar Creek, Lock's Creek Districts.
April 13th—Cross Creek District, (including volunteer companies.)

54th Regiment.

April 14th—Town, and Carver's Creek Districts.
April 15th—Gray's Creek, and Rockfish Districts.
April 16th—71st, and Quwhiffle Districts.

Every man between 18 and 45 who *breathes* within the limits of Cumberland Co. must be accounted for, and pre-admonition is hereby given that lists of all exempted or detailed in each District will be made out, and Col. Draughon, com'g H. G., instructed to cause the arrest, as recusant conscripts, of all between said ages whose names do not appear thereon.

W. C. RENCHER,
18tA11] Lt. & En. Off. Cumberland Co.

TO THE SICK.

READ THE FOLLOWING:—Rev'd John W

GETTYSBURG.

PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE.—OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Kirkland's Brigade, Army of North Virginia, the following preamble and solutions were adopted:

Whereas, knowing that Pettigrew's Brigade, in regard to the part taken by it in the battle of Gettysburg, has been persistently misrepresented in some of the leading daily papers, and inasmuch as these false and unjust statements are likely to be incorporated into a history of this war, truth and justice demand that the facts should appear as they are. Having seen a communication in possession of Major Baker, from Captain Louis G. Young, Aid-de-Camp to the late Gen. Pettigrew, written at the instance of many men and officers of the Brigade, which by a plain and forcible statement of facts renders nugatory the injurious reflection cast upon the Brigade, and also pays a worthy tribute to the memory of the noble dead: Therefore

Resolved, That Major Baker be requested to furnish a copy of the communication to him, together with his letter to Capt. Young, for publication.

Resolved, That in this instance, as in every case where the honor or the welfare of the Brigade has been concerned, Capt. Louis G. Young has manifested such zeal, and also displayed such marked gallantry on the field, as has won for him the highest esteem and admiration of the entire command, and especially are the thanks of men and officers due him for the admirable manner in which he has acquitted himself in a matter where their honor was so nearly concerned.

Resolved, 3d, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, with instructions to have the above-named papers published in the Richmond Enquirer and North Carolina papers, and also in pamphlet form.

KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE,
Near Orange C. H., Va., Dec. 14, 1863.

My dear Sir: The officers and men of this brigade, through me, beg at your hands, an act of friendship, which no one now alive, but yourself, can so well perform, namely: to write for publication an account of the part which this brigade had in the battles of Gettysburg.

If our General had lived, his report, beyond all doubt, would have furnished a history of those battles, in which justice would have been done, not only to his brigade, but to all others under his command; but, unfortunately for us and for his country, he did not live to write his report, and there is no one left, of our brigade, who, than yourself, can more appropriately supply this history.

I have been designing for some time past, at the instance of many of the officers, to write to you to this effect; but the change of camp and the interposition of many other inconveniences have, from time to time, prevented the execution of my purpose. But the recent appearance of "The Second Year of the War," reproducing the erroneous and unjust accounts of the battle of the 3d of July, which appeared in the Richmond papers shortly after the retreat from Gettysburg, has prompted me to address this letter to you, without further delay.

Shall these injurious accounts go to the world uncontradicted? Shall they be permitted to be incorporated into the history of the war without protest? The part which you bore in the battles of the 1st and 3d of July is well known. It is a recognized fact that you were as much identified with these battles as any one who was engaged in them. You were not only an eye-witness of and a participant in those battles, but your means of acquiring information upon all subjects which related to them were equal to those of any subordinate officer who was present, and we beg that, in vindication of the brigade, you will consent to put your testimony upon the record!

Believe me, my dear sir,
Very truly your friend,
W. J. BAKER.

Lieut. LOUIS G. YOUNG, Charleston, S. C.

ON THE RAPIDAN, Feb'y 10, 1864.

Major W. J. Baker: My Dear Sir: Regretting my delay in replying to your letter, I cheerfully comply with the request of the "Officers and men of the Brigade" to furnish an account of the part taken by the lamented Gen. Pettigrew and his Brigade in the Battles of Gettysburg. To make the account intelligible I will have frequently to refer to general incidents connected with occurrences of the three days fight.

The arrival of the advance of Meade's Army at Gettysburg having been reported, Heth's Division was sent from the vicinity of Cashtown to reconnoitre his position. On approaching the town, the enemy was found strongly posted on the hills in front. The leading Brigades, Archer's and Davis's were immediately advanced and after a short, but hot engagement, in which these two Brigades suffered severely, a new disposition for attack was made in the following manner. On the right of the road a line of battle was formed of the Brigades of Brockenborough, Pettigrew and Archer, while Davis's Brigade was to operate on the left. At this time two Divisions of Ewell's Corps arrived by a road from the left; and it seems to have been determined, that they should engage the enemy and cause him to change front, when we would be advanced to take him in the flank. This plan was only partially successful, for the number of the enemy enabled him to oppose Ewell's Divisions and Davis's Brigade with a strong force, and to retain at the same time his front to us. Ordered to attack, Pettigrew's Brigade, numbering about 3000, advanced in perfect alignment over an open field, and found the enemy posted in three lines on the crest and slopes of a hill, partly wooded and partly covered with growing wheat, which served to conceal the infantry from distant view. As soon as our forward movement was commenced, the enemy opened upon our line a very severe fire from several batteries, but it continued a steady advance, until in close range, it delivered a deadly fire. The three lines were soon driven into one, but this made a most obstinate resistance, and the fight was for some time carried on at 40 to 20 yards interval. Opposite to our left wing, composed of the 26th and 11th Regiments N. C. Troops, the Federal forces fought desperately, inflicting so heavy a loss, that too few were left for a successful bayonet charge; but our men pressed on persistently, until the enemy was driven back to his entrenchments, just outside of the town, and from which he was as quickly driven by Pender's fine Division. No troops could have fought better than did Pettigrew's Brigade on this day, and I will testify on the experience of many hard fought battles, that I never saw any fight so well. Its conduct was the admiration of all who witnessed the engagement: and it was the generally expressed opinion, that no Brigade had done more effective service or won greater fame for itself than this had. The prisoners themselves testified, that they, native to the soil upon which they were fighting, had fought with unusual determination, but that there was no withstanding such an attack. The Brigade was more hotly engaged than any that participated in the first day's fight, and more of the enemy were killed and wounded in front of it than on any other part of the field. Such marked achievements could, of course, be accomplished only at great sacrifice; and the loss in killed and wounded amounted to 1000 to 1100, including a number of our bravest and best officers. The 26th Regiment alone lost 549 out of about 800 men, and the 11th Regiment about 250 out of 550. The five field officers present with these two Regiments were killed or wounded.

In the midst of the engagement, Maj. General Heth having been wounded, Gen'l Pettigrew was called to the command of the Division, and Col Marshall of the 52d Reg't to that of the brigade. On the 2d of July, the Division rested until the afternoon, when it was ordered to the support of Anderson's. The order was promptly obeyed but we arrived too late.

On the morning of the 3d July General Pettigrew, commanding Heth's Division, was instructed to report to Gen. Longstreet, who directed him to form in rear of Pickett's Division and support his advance upon Cemetery hill, which would be commenced as soon as the fire from our artillery should have driven the enemy from his guns and prepared the way for attack. And I presume that in consequence of this having been the first plan settled on, that the erroneous report was circulated, that Heth's Division was assigned the duty of supporting that of Pickett. But the order referred to was countermanded almost as soon as given, and Gen'l Pettigrew was instructed to advance upon the same line with Pickett, a portion of Pender's division acting as supports. In the alignment of the division, Pettigrew's brigade under Col Marshall, was second from the right, and it with Archer's advanced promptly and in good order in continuation of Pickett's line. The distance over which we had to advance may be estimated when I state, that the fuses for the shell used by the artillery, stationed immediately in our front, were cut for 1¼ miles. The ground over which we had to pass was perfectly open; and numerous fences, some parallel and others oblique to our line of battle, were formidable impediments in our way. The position of the enemy was all he could desire. From the crest upon which he was intrenched, the hill sloped gradually, forming a natural glacis: and the configuration of the ground was such, that when the left of our line approached his works, it must come within the arc of a circle, from which a direct, oblique and enfilade fire could be and was concentrated upon it. Under this fire from artillery and musketry, the Brigade on our left, reduced almost to a line of skirmishers, gave way. Pettigrew's and Archer's Brigades advanced a little further, and in perfect continuation of Pickett's line, which arrived at the works before we did only because they jutted out in his front, and because his had to move over a considerably shorter distance. The right of the line formed by Archer's and Pettigrew's Brigades, rested on the works, while the left was, of course, further removed, say 40 to 60 yards. Subjected to a fire even more fatal than that which had driven back the Brigade on our left, and the men listening in vain for the cheering commands of officers, who had alas fallen, our Brigade gave way likewise and *simultaneously* with it the whole line. The supports under Maj. Gen. Trimble did not reach as far as we had. This repulse, to judge from results, was fatal to our campaign in Pennsylvania, and the troops engaged in the charge of the 3d July are blameable for having retired without orders; but you will perceive that they had to pass through a most trying ordeal, and it must remain always a sealed question, whether or not Cemetery Hill could have been taken with the forces engaged. In this battle, Pettigrew's Brigade, notwithstanding the disadvantage of impaired organization, caused by its heavy losses, especially of officers, did as well as the best, and that no troops struggled more fiercely to gain victory, let its fearful losses attest. On the morning of the 1st July it numbered 2800 to 3000, on the 4th 835. All the field officers save one, who was captured, were killed or wounded; and the Brigade was commanded after the repulse from Cemetery Hill by Major Jones of the 26th Regt. N. C. Troops, who had been struck with a fragment of shell on the 1st, and knocked down and stunned in the 3d day's fight. Gen. Pettigrew was painfully and severely wounded: two of his staff were killed, and Lieut. W. H. Robertson still suffers from a wound which deprives the Brigade of his valuable services. On the 1st July, Capt. Tuttle of the 26th Regt. led into action two Lieutenants and 84 men; all of the officers and 83 of the men were killed or wounded. On the same day, Company "C," of the 11th Regiment lost two officers killed and 34 out of 38 men killed or wounded. Capt. Byrd with the 4 remaining, participated in the fight of the 3d. One of these, the flag bearer, was shot, and the Captain brought out the flag himself. Well does he deserve his promotion. These I give as examples to show how persistently our men fought; the losses in several other companies were nearly as great as these, but to name them or to give a list of casualties, would be to lengthen out my account beyond your design. The official reports are doubtless recorded; and the roll of honor, enlarged to receive the names of the many good and brave your Brigade has contributed, will, when the history of the war is written, embellish its pages with brilliant examples of noble sacrifice and heroic deeds.

In the engagement of the 1st July we lost no prisoners. After the repulse of the 3d July the enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers and captured some of the brigade, but to the majority of these no blame is to be attached. Lt. Col. Jno. R. Graves of the 47th Regiment, whose courage has frequently elicited comment and praise, would not permit those of his Regiment, in his hearing, some 150 men, to retire, telling them to await the arrival of the supports, with which they would advance; they were then within forty yards of the stone fence, but the supports never reached this point, and the Lt. Colonel and his men were taken prisoners. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from a passing tribute to a few of the noble dead.

Col. Henry K. Burgwyn was killed on the 1st July, and beneath a stately walnut in the hostile soil of Pennsylvania, side by side with those of his gallant comrades, Capts. W. W. McCreery, W. Wilson and C. T. Iredell, is interred all that remains of his youthful and comely form. Only 22 years of age, he commanded a Regiment which frequently had 1000 men for duty. Appreciating the responsibility which attaches to so grave a charge, he exerted every faculty of his well-balanced mind to effect efficiency in his command, and the well-being of his men was his constant care. So well did he succeed as a commander, that his Regiment did its whole duty; and his influence is still felt by his men, in whose hearts he will always live. Of more than ordinary attainments, he emulated to acquire the highest place, and by constant study sought to prepare himself for future usefulness. Alas! the reaper death cut down the fair plant of promise, and as he lay stricken in the midst of nearly 550 of his men who had fallen with him, the shouts of victory echoing in his ears, I could not but think that it was easy and pleasant so to die.

Col. Jas. K. Marshall of the 52d Regiment was killed in the charge upon Cemetery Hill. Prepared by a thorough military education for the sphere to which he was called, he possessed in no ordinary degree the qualities which make the distinguished soldier. To a remarkable aptitude for military matters, was added the faculty to discipline and yet command the affections of officers and men. Modest in his demeanor, he nevertheless valued aright the power of earnest endeavor and unflinching determination; so no danger or difficulty seemed to him too formidable, and he mastered circumstances which seemed impossible. His repulse of the enemy's land and naval force on the Blackwater is the first which records the victory of riflemen over gunboats. In the battles of Gettysburg he manifested skill and dashing bravery. Great is the country's loss when such are taken from it.

Capt. N. C. Hughes, A. A. G., was a favorite in the Brigade, because of his efficiency as an officer, and his acceptable deportment, which was alike firm and considerate to officers and men. His conduct in the Battles of Gettysburg, as in all the battles in which he participated, was conspicuous for coolness and courage. He died at Martinsburg on the 15th July from the wounds which he had received.

Capt. W. W. McCreery, Acting Brigade Inspector, was naturally brave, and he participated in the battle of the 1st July as though danger was an enjoyment. Intelligent and well-informed as an officer, a graduate of West Point, his promotion would doubtless have been speedy had he lived, but his fate was to add one to the list of gallant dead. Seeing that the flag of the 26th Regiment, which had severally been borne by twelve brave men, had fallen, he hastened to the front, advanced with it and was almost instantly killed.

The battles of the war can furnish no more marked example of high spirit and true earnestness, coupled with forgetfulness of self, than does that of Lieut. H C Lucas, Adjutant 11th Reg't N. C. T. Lying on the field, unable to move in consequence of his death wounds, he seemed to forget his sufferings and danger, and there are some of us who will never forget the cheering accents of his voice, as he encouraged all who passed him to press on to victory. He died at Martinsburg from the effect of his wounds

This sketch may seem imperfect without a further reference to the Commander of the Brigade, whose part in the recent campaign has been thus far traced; therefore, approaching with reverence a subject so far above my power, I mingle my reflections with those, I know, in eloquent feeling are constantly revolved in the hearts and memories of even the humblest in the Brigade. To the biographer and historian we leave the story of his life, replete from earliest childhood with all the endowments which characterize the good and great: and it will gratify you to know that this pleasing task has been entrusted to one able to do justice to a subject so illustrious.

We will remember our Commander as one, whose simple earnestness, zealous attention to duty, and abilities far beyond those commonly allotted to men, commanded the affections, respect and confidence of all who knew him. With a mind capable of grasping every branch of knowledge, and with the eye of a Statesman foreseeing the country's destiny, he had prepared himself by a thorough Military education for the struggle in which we are engaged

As practical as he was learned, he was an officer in whose skill all confided, and often has the cheering influence of his presence been manifest upon his troops, when in danger they saw their General ride to the front. Pure, generous and noble, he was loved with an enthusiasm which enabled him to discipline through the affections, and it is remarkable, that with very little punishment, good order prevailed in the highest degree throughout the command. In all the varied paths of life he trod, he attained eminence. When just entering life, he was known as one of the best scholars in the country. Later, the favorite and trusted pupil in science of Maury. And later still, even at his early age, the acknowledged compeer at the bar of his distinguished relative Mr. James L. Petigru, the greatest jurist of his age in America. But great as was his intellectual strength, approaching nearer the attributes of genius than any it has been my fortune to meet, above it shone his pure and high character, his unselfish disposition, his earnest and fearless love of truth and justice. As a soldier it is useless to speak to you, you saw him manifest at Gettysburg and elsewhere all the qualities of the great Commander. You know how frequently his promotion was urged by those under whom he served. You know his close attention to duty, his indefatigable and untiring energy, his noble forgetfulness of self, and entire devotion to the cause for which we are battling. It was a singular tribute to his worth, that though under the command of Gen'l Lee for less than three months, in his preliminary report of last summer's campaign, this great Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, "an army which treads with no unequal step the road by which our fathers marched through suffering, privation and blood to Independence," should have selected him, with North Carolina's other noble son, Pender, from the number of gallant officers and men who had given their lives a willing sacrifice in our cause, for special mention.

In the death of Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew, the two Carolinas, the one his native, the other his adopted home, mourn the loss of one destined to add lustre to their history, and to rank with their best and bravest. Had he lived to occupy his proper sphere, the country at large, the Halls of Congress, would have known him as one of its most gifted and trusted leaders. A brighter record yet remains. An earnest student of the scriptures, he received with childlike faith, its holy teachings; and a "man of prayer," he had sought to prepare himself for the reception of the only true glory. Of noble aspirations, he would doubtless have lived to devote his genius and his acquirements to the cause of his country; but, called upon to give up his life, he yielded it without a murmur, and to those who, on the 17th July 1863, he died of the wounds received on the 14th at Falling Waters. The testimony of the Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer with regard to his last hours, is this: "In a ministry of nearly thirty years I have never witnessed a more sublime example of Christian resignation and hope in death." Who can doubt that he has exchanged the crown of laurels for the crown of Glory?

Hoping, my dear Major, that the simple narrative of facts here given, will answer the requirements of those who requested it; and appreciating the kind feelings manifested towards me by the officers and men of the Brigade,

I am, with regard and esteem for them and you,
Yours faithfully,
LOUIS G YOUNG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COMPANY G, 28TH N. C. TROOPS,
Near Liberty Mills, March 8, 1864.

This company was organized at White Cross, N. C., on the 2d of Sept. 1861: was known as the Guards of Independence: was assigned to the 28th Reg't N. C. volunteers at High Point, N. C., Sept. 21, 1861: was ordered to Wilmington about 1st Oct. 1861. We left Wilmington for Newbern March 13, 1862; was in the retreat after fall of Newbern: went in camp around Kinston until May 1, when we left N. C. for good old Virginia. This Reg't has been in all the fights. The glorious 28th was commanded when we first came to Va., by Col. J. H. Lane. He is now our Brigadier General; and our Reg't is under Lieut. Col. Speer, who loves his men and his men love him. Our company now has its 4th Captain. The first was Capt. Wm. J. Martin, who is now Colonel of the 11th N. C. Troops. The second was George B. Johnston, who had to leave service on account of very bad health. The third was E. Graham Morrow, who was wounded at Gettysburg, which caused his death. Martin, Johnston and Morrow were good and brave men. Our fourth Capt. is George W. McCauley. Capt. McCauley is well known as a brave man. I do think that the boys of Co. G have had good luck to be under these brave and good men.

I hope the people at home will be united in a time like this and do whatever is right. I know our dear friends at home want peace. This is the wish of us all. I don't believe there is a man in the South who wants peace more than I do. My friends, there is but one way to get it. Oh, let the people be united and stand firm as a rock of ages.

My friends, you must put down speculation and put your hearts upon the great interest of your country. I hope that the good people of my good old county, Orange, will do all they can for the poor soldier's wife and little children. Oh, let him not think that his little ones will cry for bread.

Our Reg't have re-enlisted for the war. I believe that the troops in the Army of Northern Va have never been more resolved than at the present. Oh, my dear friends, look no longer upon the dark side, but put your sight upon the bright side of the war. I have hope to believe this year will close the war. Let us put our whole trust in God. I hope the good people at home will pray for our safety and that we may soon have peace. I hope that Gov. Vance will see that we get better clothes in the future. I hope that President Davis will set apart every Sabbath in every month—to commence the 1st Sabbath in May, for Fast and Prayer. I hope to live to see this war ended. I must close for this time.

J. F. CRAIGE,
Co. G, 28th Reg't N. C. V.

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, N. C., on the first Tuesday of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. James A. Lyon, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

MEETING OF KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The delegates appointed by the men and officers of Kirkland's Brigade in primary meetings of the different Regiments, assembled at the parade grounds of the 47th N C Reg't on the 12th March 1864.

On motion, Capt J K Kyle of Cumberland was called to the Chair, and Sgt C G Davenport of Chowan, appointed Secretary.

The following delegates were in attendance:

11th Regiment: Capt J M Young of Buncombe, Lt Waddell of Orange and Sgt C G Davenport of Chowan, (a full delegation.)

26th Regiment: Capt A B Duval of Ashe, Capt T J Cureton of Union, Capt J A Jarrett of Yadkin, Sgt W P Burt of Wake, Private J J Lambert of Chatham, Lt R N Hudspeth of Caldwell, Lt A R Johnson of Chatham, Private R P Wilcox of Moore, Ord Sgt J A Birsh of Caldwell, and Capt Thos Lilly of Stanly

44th Regiment: Corpl J M Davis of Granville, Capt R C Brown of Edgecombe, Private Jas M Wallace and Sgt W R Hansell of Pitt, Capt J J Crump of Chatham, Capt J C Gaines of Montgomery, Private E S Thompson of Orange, Private M P Leach of Montgomery, Corp E Craft and Lt J H Johnston of Pitt.

47th Regiment: Lt G Westry of Nash, Corp Wiggs of Franklin, Private Jas Jones of Wake, Sgt N N Coddle of Nash, Sgt Hunter of Wake, Lt Crichton of Franklin, Sgt Horner of Granville, Sgt Stronach of Wake, Private H Sturdivant of Wake, and Private John Wagoner of Alamance.

52d Regiment: Lt J C Hill of Cabarrus, Capt J K Kyle of Cumberland, Sgt D W Tuttle of Stokes, Private W F Sandford of Richmond, Lt W W Carmichael of Wilkes, Lt H W Wells and Lt S Rendlemen of Lincoln, Lt S S Lilly of Stanly, and Capt J W Goslen of Forsyth.

On motion, a committee of one from each Regiment was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and the chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Capt J M Young 11th, Lt A R Johnson 26th, Capt J C Gaines 44th, Sgt J G Moss 47th, and Lt W W Carmichael 52d.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present state of the country is such as has induced Gov'r Vance at the solicitation of his fellow citizens to express his views on the all-important questions which now agitate the public mind, and which has been done in a manner to elicit the applause and admiration of all who have the best interests of the country at heart, a spirit of devotion to his country and of lofty patriotism pervading his speeches, such as becomes the Governor of North Carolina; and, whereas: it would not only be a great source of pleasure and gratification to us for Gov. Vance to visit and address this Brigade, but we also feel assured that it would be productive of the greatest good, as none could listen to him without resolving anew to bear with patience any privations, and to fight on without faltering, until the glorious end, for which we took up arms shall have been achieved; therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make known to Gov. Vance the action of this meeting and to ask him in behalf of the officers and men of Kirkland's Brigade to "come out and talk to us"

Resolved, That Gov. Vance's official course meets our entire approbation—that we feel as confident that the dignity and honor of the State will be preserved intact by him, as he does that her reputation and honor will be kept unsullied by North Carolina's soldiers in the face of her foes, and that by his untiring zeal and energy in providing for the men in the field and their families at home, he has shown himself peculiarly the soldier's friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gov. Vance, and that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to each of the following papers for publication: Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, and Raleigh Confederate, with the request that the papers be without charge.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee in accordance with the first resolution: Capt J M Young, Capt J C Gaines, Lt A R Johnson, Lt W W Carmichael and Sg't J G Moss.

There being no further business before the meeting, on motion it adjourned *sine die*.

J. K. KYLE, Chm'n.
C. G. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—It is truly cheering to see our brave and honored soldiers at this critical period of their country's history, consecrating themselves anew to her service. An army composed of such material may safely defy the strongest array of hired foreigners that the yankee nation can bring against them. All honor to the brave and war-worn veterans who compose it! The following extract from a letter written by a young man from Mocksville to his mother,—one who entered the service at the beginning of the war, and participated in all the exciting, bloody scenes connected with the various campaigns of that inimitable Chieftain, Gen. T. J. Jackson, fully evinces the determined spirit that pervades our armies. He says: "Let the authorities at home drive out the skulkers of all classes, whether conscripts, substitutors, or what not, and you need not fear. No! we are not whipped yet. Our hearts are as brave, our arms are as strong, and our ranks are as compact as they were three years ago. The soldier to-day is more determined to be *free*, than he was at the commencement of the struggle. He is mortified, nay, chagrined at the shameful course the cowardly exempts are pursuing in the name of North Carolina. Talk about our State going back to the Union! Who says so? Do the men who have fought and bled in defence of her rights and interests say so? Or is it the *cowardly miscreant*, who, too dastard to raise his hand voluntarily, after doing all he could to shirk duty, is forced to do what every nation requires of the *Foreigner* within her limits, to take up arms in her defence? He may throw out his puny arms, and grasp the massive pillars on which rests the fair temple of liberty, and attempt to crush all in the fall of the temple; but, unlike Samson, his boasted strength is *unavailing*. He will be the *only* one crushed in the attempt.

The soldiers have planted themselves like pillars under the old edifice, and, like glorious old Sumter, proud and defiant in ruins, the more it is assailed and battered, the *stronger* it becomes. The N. Carolina soldiers are showing what they think of so base an idea as going back into the Union, by re-enlisting for the war! Our Brigadier General threw out a *feeler* on this subject last evening, and gave the men till this morning to consider the matter. The result was, the 13th N. C. Reg't went "the whole hog," by a unanimous re-enlistment for the war, and I think the whole Brigade will re-enlist. Thus you see that the men who are *entitled* to speak for North Carolina, do not say go back into the Union. I hear of other Brigades re-enlisting for the war; as for my part, I have always considered myself as in for the war, or for life, and if N. Carolina should ever act so foolishly as to call for her troops, I for one will *never* respond to the call Great Father! what can she be thinking about? Does she wish to transfer the seat of war to her own soil, and undergo the devastation and ruin that this country has undergone? If she does, let her secede, and go back into the Union, and her object will speedily be accomplished. The idea is too painful to contemplate; I therefore dismiss the subject!"

Thus concludes the letter of this brave soldier patriot, who has met in deadly combat and on many hard-fought fields the common enemy of our country. People of North Carolina! consider and ponder well his words. YADKIN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, March 16.—In two previous letters I have adverted to the parts which Ewell's corps, and Heth and Pender, of Hill's corps, bore in the first day's fight at Gettysburg. To-day I propose to speak of the second day's fight. Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps crossed the Potomac on the 25th. Hood and McLaws, of the same corps, on the 26th, and these three divisions reached Chambersburg on the 27th of June. Here the whole corps remained for two days. From this point Hood and McLaws moved to Greenwood. Pickett was left at Chambersburg to guard and bring up the rear. On the 1st of July the corps received orders to move to Gettysburg. It was detained, however, several hours by Johnson's division and the train of wagons which came into the road from Shippensburg. McLaws' division, notwithstanding this delay, reached Marsh Creek, four miles from Gettysburg, soon after dark on the evening of the 1st July. Hood's division got within nearly the same distance by the same time, (except Law's brigade, which had been on picket at Guilderd, on the road to Emmitsburg, and returned about noon on the 2d.) Gen. Pickett had not yet gotten up.

About noon of the 2d Lieut. Gen. Longstreet began a movement which he had previously been ordered by General Lee to make, viz: To move around and gain the Emmittsburg road on the enemy's left. The enemy having been driven back by the corps of Lieuts. Gen. Ewell and Hill on the first day, had taken up a strong position extending from Cemetery Hill along the Emmittsburg road. On account of the difficulty of finding a route by which the movement could be made without being observed, McLaws did not get into position opposite the enemy's left until about 4 o'clock. Hood's division was moved further to our right, and was placed in position partially enveloping the enemy's left. Cabell's battalion of artillery, with McLaws's division and Henry's battalion of artillery, with Hood's division, opened at once upon the enemy. Hood at the same moment moved forward, pressing the enemy upon his left, while McLaws attacked the enemy in front. The enemy was soon driven back upon a commanding hill, which was so steep and rough that ascent was most difficult. At the base of this hill were numerous stone fences, behind which the enemy sought shelter, and these they held with great pertinacity. The enemy were, however, driven from point to point until nearly night, when a very strong force of them met some brigades of Anderson's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, driving back one of them and checking another. Barksdale's brigade, of McLaws's division, was also driven back at the same time.

A portion of Hood's division, which had driven the enemy to the precipitous part of the mountain, was repulsed about dark with considerable loss. After this the troops were withdrawn to the position from which they had first driven the enemy.

During the fight this evening Longstreet's corps captured two pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, and two stands of colors, with heavy loss, however. Maj. Gen. Hood was severely wounded, as was Brig. Gen. G. T. Anderson, of Hood's division. Brig. Gen. Barksdale, of McLaws' division, was killed, and Brig. Gen. Semmes, of the same division, was mortally wounded, but has since died, and fully one-half of the field and line officers of these divisions were either killed or wounded in this evening's engagement.

The line of battle on this day was formed with Ewell on the extreme left, and Longstreet on the extreme right, with A. P. Hill in the centre. We have hurriedly and imperfectly alluded to the battle as fought on the right; let us now look after the enemy on Ewell's front, and see how he has disposed of them. All was ready on this end of the line to attack at 8 o'clock in the morning, but word having been received that Longstreet would not be ready for some hours, the whole of the artillery that could be brought to bear, was placed into position, the ground carefully reconnoitred, and every precaution taken to ensue success. Andrews's battalion of artillery, under Major Latimer, was placed in position on a hill, from which the batteries on Cemetery Hill, fronting the scene of the first day's fight, were taken in reverse, and two 25-pounder Parrott guns, belonging to the reserve artillery of the corps, were placed on the same ridge, 600 or 800 yards to their rear. Some of the other artillery of the corps was posted near the seminary, just to the right of the Middletown road; but finding its position unsuitable for doing much against the enemy, they fired only occasionally, in order to draw the fire of the enemy.

About four o'clock in the evening, Longstreet's guns away to the right announced that the battle was opened, and from that time until night there was kept up one of the most magnificently grand and terribly loud cannonades ever heard, far more terrific than at Malvern Hill, though by no means so destructive to us.

Latimer's guns taking the enemy's in reverse, whilst those on Hill's front and on the right were engaged with them in front, completely silenced the enemy for nearly half an hour, but they soon put thirty or forty guns in position against him, and by far greater weight of metal and superiority of position, so damaged Latimer's guns, as to compel his withdrawal from the field after a contest of one and a half hours, except one battery which he kept to repel any advance of the enemy's infantry. He himself remained with this battery and received the wound which resulted in his death, from one of the last shells which the enemy threw. His immediate commander, in speaking of him, said "no greater loss could have befallen the artillery of this corps." This was emphatically true. He was at the time of his death not more than 21 years of age, yet there was no better officer in the whole of this army or one more highly esteemed.

Just as Latimer ceased firing, Johnson's infantry was ordered forward to the attack. It was now not more than half an hour before sunset. In passing down the hill on which they had been posted, and whilst crossing the creek they were much annoyed by the fire to which they were subjected from the enemy's artillery, which, from Cemetery Hill, poured nearly an enfilade fire upon them. The creek was wide, and its banks steep, so that our men had to break ranks in order to cross it. Having passed the creek, and getting close under the hill which the enemy occupied, Gen. J. M. Jones, who was on the right, reformed his line and advanced steadily up the hill to the attack; but before the brigade had proceeded very far Gen. Jones was wounded, and his senior Colonel being also shot about the same time, the brigade was for a while without a commander, and was thrown into some confusion, and finally retired a short distance. The Louisiana brigade of Gen. Nichols conformed their movements to those of Gen. Jones's. On the extreme left Gen. G. H. Stewart's brigade was more successful. Pushing around to the enemy's left, he enfiladed and drove the enemy from a breastwork they had built in order to defend their right flank, and which ran at right angles to the rest of their lines up the mountain side. The enemy however quickly moved forward a force in order to retake it, but were repulsed, our troops occupying their own breastworks in order to receive their attack. It was now dark, and Gen. Stewart made no further effort to advance, the ground being new to him, and very rugged and precipitous.

Gen. Early, upon hearing Gen. Johnson's infantry engaged, sent forward Hays's La. and Hoke's N. C. brigades, (under Col. Avery.) These troops advancing as a storming party, quickly passed over a ridge and down a hill. In a valley below they met two lines of the Federals posted behind stone walls. These they charged. At the charge the Federals broke and fled up the hill, closely pursued by our men. (The enemy, after repulsing Gen. Jones's brigade of Virginians, pushed a column down the valley, between them and Gen. Early, with the view of turning Jones's right flank, but hearing Early's guns they hastily returned.) It was now dark. But Hays and Avery, still pursuing, pushed the enemy up the hill and stormed the Cemetery heights. Says a most intelligent spectator, who witnessed this charge, "I have never seen or heard anything more intensely exciting and terrible than this contest now became. From the point where I stood, just outside of the town, lighted up by the flashes of the enemy's guns, thirty or forty pieces, perhaps more, were firing grape and canister with inconceivable rapidity at Early's column. It must have been that they imagined it to have been a general and simultaneous advance, for they opened on our men in three or four directions besides that which they were attacking. Fortunately in the darkness they overshot, and our men did not suffer very severely. Hays's and Hoke's brigades pressed on and captured two or three lines of breastworks and three or four of their batteries of artillery. For a few moments every gun of the enemy on the heights was silenced, but by the time Gen. Hayes could get his command together a dark line appeared in front of them and on either flank a few yards off. The true situation soon became clear. The yankees were bringing up at least a division to retake the works. Gen. Hays, being unsupported by the troops on his right, (which were from Hill's corps,) was compelled to fall back, bringing with him four stands of captured colors and some 75 prisoners." Col. Avery, 6th N. C. troops, commanding Hoke's brigade, was killed in this attack.

It is believed that if this attack had been supported by a simultaneous one on our right, different results would have followed. Maj. Gen. Rodes commenced to advance simultaneously with Gen Early. He had, however, more than double the distance of Early to go, and being unsupported by the troops on his right, who made no advance, he consequently moved slower than he would have done had he been supported. Before reaching the enemy's works, Early had been repulsed, and so Gen. Rodes halted, thinking it useless to attack, since he was unsupported, especially as the enemy had heavy reinforcements just coming up and over a hundred guns which could be brought to bear on the line of Rodes's advance.

When the second day closed this was the position of Ewell's corps. Johnson's left had gained important ground, part of it being a very short distance from the top of the mountain, which, if once gained, would command the whole of the enemy's position; but his right had made no progress. Early's attack, *almost* a brilliant success, had produced no results, and he occupied nearly his former position. Rodes, having advanced nearly half way to the enemy's works, and finding there good cover for his troops, remained in the occupancy of his advanced position.

This was the condition of affairs on our extreme right and left. Hill during this day occupied the centre, and only a part of his corps was actively engaged. Late in the afternoon of this day, whilst Gen. Longstreet's corps and a portion of Major Gen. Anderson's division were assaulting the enemy's left, Major Gen. Pender having ridden to the extreme right of his command to put them in the fight, should the opportunity offer, received a severe wound in the leg from the fragment of a shell. The wound, at first pronounced not dangerous, subsequently proved fatal. Words from the writer in eulogy of this brave and accomplished officer are unnecessary. Speaking of him in his preliminary report of Gettysburg, Gen. Lee says: "This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character."

Early in the morning of the 2d July, Wilcox's brigade began to take position, but finding that three regiments of yankee sharpshooters had anticipated them and were occupying the position they had intended to take, Wilcox's men engaged the yankees, and after a sharp fight drove them off, and occupied the ground from which the yankees had just been driven. This brigade, with Perry and Wilcox, were formed on the right of Hill's corps, and the left of Longstreet's being joined on to Barksdale's brigade, of McLaws's division. After the spurt of a fight in the morning the troops of these brigades rested until about 4 o'clock, when the attack began on the right and gradually extended around to the left. After Barksdale's brigade, of McLaws's division, had been engaged for some time, Wilcox, Wright and Perry were ordered forward, encountering a line of the enemy and soon putting them to rout. Still pressing forward these three brigades met with another and stronger line of the enemy, backed by 12 pieces of artillery. No pause was made. The line moved rapidly forward and captured the artillery. The enemy, however, fought with greater obstinacy than usual, and their artillery mowed down our men at every discharge. On reaching, however, a ravine, (some three or four hundred yards beyond the captured artillery) of dense bushes, it was discovered that the enemy had another heavy line of battle immediately on the other side, with a large amount of artillery posted on the ridge behind them. Upon our reaching this ravine the enemy attempted to drive us away by a charge, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Seeing the weakened condition of our men, another fresh line of battle was thrown forward by the enemy, but after an obstinate fight was repulsed. And now the condition of our troops became critical in the extreme. Wilcox, Perry and Wright had charged most gallantly over a distance of more than three-quarters of a mile, breaking 2 or 3 of the enemy's lines of battle and capturing 2 or 3 batteries of artillery. Of course our lines were greatly thinned and our troops much exhausted. By strange mismanagement, as yet unexplained, no reinforcements were sent to this column by the Lieut. General commanding. Perhaps when the official report of Lieut Gen. Hill shall be given to the public, the whole matter will be made clear. Again the enemy made a third and most determined effort to force us back, and having succeeded in driving back Barksdale on the right of these brigades, they in turn were of necessity compelled to retreat.

It was now dark, and our troops were repulsed at all points save where Brig. Gen. Stewart held his ground. A second day of desperate fighting and correspondingly frightful carnage was ended. But our noble commanding General still believed himself and his brave army capable of taking these commanding heights, and thus to be able to dictate a peace on the soil of the free States. With what success this was attempted, it will become us to inquire in our next, when we shall recount the events of the third day's fight at Gettysburg.